ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,139—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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COPENHAGEN
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th Augt.
† ASSAM	3200	800	T. Leigh	17th "
B. * HYDASPES	2296	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5260	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4126	800	C. F. Preston	28th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	12th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia, transhipp at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 10th August | RAVENNA, 23rd August.
AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 6th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Breiteh	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Aug.

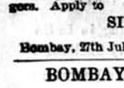
Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug 9th, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON.	R. C. Warden	3212	about 15th Aug.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.
Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th July, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,200 Tons, 1,200 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, taking both Cargo and Passengers at Specially Reduced Rates.

SHEPHERD & Co.

Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 3rd August, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 11th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 9th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

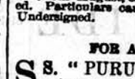
S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on the 9th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Singapore, 20th August, 1894, and s. s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th September, 1894.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 8, 1894.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c booked on terms of existing concessions.
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PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old
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Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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OF BEST QUALITY AND REPUTE.

TREACHER'S

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

PILSENER BEER.

	Cash. Per doz. Bots.	Cash. Per doz. ½ bots.	Credit. Per doz. Bots.	Credit. Per doz. ½ bots.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Bass's Beer, by Foster and Sons	8 8	6 0	9 8	6 12
Do. by Stone L. G. A.	8 0	5 8	9 0	6 2
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster and Sons	9 0	6 0	10 0	6 12
Do. do. by Burke and Co.	8 8	5 12	9 8	6 8

(Ind. Coope & Co.'s.)

Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		R. a.	Rs. a.
Per dozen qts. 6 8	7 4	Per case of 3 doz. qts.	18 10	20 12
Do. pts. 4 12	5 6	Do. of 6 „ pts.	28 6	32 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Specially bottled at the Brewery for TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., and highly recommended as being the best "LIGHT BEER" in the Market.

Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles, per doz. 6 0	6 12	4 doz. bots.	23 0	26 0
Half-bottles „ 4 0	4 8	6 „ ½ „	24 0	27 0

It possesses good body and colour, and has an excellent flavour without that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

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LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
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FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
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TROPICAL FLANNEL ..... from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45 0

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STANDS unrivalled as an unfailing Household Remedy for Cholera, and found of immense value in time of emergency and in households beyond the reach of prompt Medical aid. Every Family should have a Bottle of this precious Medicine. Beware of spurious imitation. Re. 1-4.

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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD,
The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,
FOR BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

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BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD? Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
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BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
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Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
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KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8 0	per box
Primo de Rever	„ 25	„	6 8	„
Regl. Antonio Lopez	„ 50	with ring	11 12	„
Non Plus Ultra	„ 50	„	9 8	„
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Neuvo Habano Especial	„ 100	„	6 8	„
Do. do. No. 1	„ 100	„	5 8	„
Do. do. No. 2	„ 100	„	5 0	„
Do. do. No. 3	„ 100	„	4 8	„

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AID TO LAND-SURVEYING.
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BY
J. C. CLANCEY, F.R.G.S.
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PRICE: Rs. 12.
Apply to the AGENTS:—
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FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake, suitable for one or Pair, by Windower.
One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.
One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.
TO BE LET.—One Small BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, near Mr. Jamsetji Wadia's Bungalow.
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SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

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for a SHORT SEASON only.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
MONDAY, 13TH AUGUST.
For the First Time in Bombay,
The Charming Musical Comedy in 3 Acts,
"MY SWEETHEART"
Prices of Admission as Usual.
Box Office now open at Messrs. MITCHELL & Co., Medows Street.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN MURRAY," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th August 1894.

MADRAS RACES.
(19TH, 22ND, 24TH, AND 26TH JANUARY, 1895.)
OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRANCES CLOSE on the 15th instant.
For Programme see W. I. T. C. Calendar of May 15th, No. XXV.
W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES, Secretary, Madras Races.

NOTICE.
AUSTRALIAN ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered under Special Act of Parliament, No. CCCV.

CAPITAL	£2,50,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	1,25,000
RESERVE FUND	1,10,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and are prepared to accept Risks to Europe, African Ports, Mauritius, Australia, the Far East, and Indian Coast Ports by First-Class Steamers.
For particulars apply to—
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.
B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING J. R. RY.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief for the Supply of (7,200) Seven Thousand Two Hundred Tons of Fresh Screened CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn) and (1,200) Twelve Hundred Tons DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY, and (60) Sixty Tons HARD GLAMORGON COKE, best quality, to be taken into Country Craft from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour and delivered into Wagons at Bhavnagar, Veraval or Porebunder Bunders. Tenders, which must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 500 (in Currency Notes or Government papers), will be received, at Ghadechi up to 31st AUGUST Noon, 1894, and should be superscribed, "Tender for Coal." Supply to commence in September and be completed by the End of December, 1894. Forms of Tender with conditions of supply can be had on payment of Re. 1 on application to—
THE STOREKEEPER, B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE.
SCRAP IRON, STEEL, BRASS, AND COPPER.
THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Tenders for the Purchase of any number out of 10 different descriptions of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, Aggregating about 122 tons, and 2 lots SCRAP COPPER and BRASS, aggregating about 4½ tons, now lying in the Loco. Depot, Jubbulpore, where the same may be viewed on application to the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.
Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), and be sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all Lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.
The Acting Agent dots not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING, General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th August, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 178 OF 1894.
JAIKISANDAS GANGADAS.....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
TAPIBAI, Widow of MANGALDAS TAPIDAS, Deceased.....Defendant.
NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Creditors of the abovenamed Deceased will be held in our Office, Albert Buildings, Fort, on SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M., for the following business:—
(1.) To consider the advisability of appointing Mr. P. S. Khareghat as Special Commissioner for Administration of the Estate of the Deceased, and if approved, to propose him for Nomination as such Commissioner by the Court.
(2.) To consider the offer made by Mr. Jamnadas Laloobhai, to pay the Creditors at the Rate of Annas 10 and Pies 6 in the Rupee, in consideration of having the Whole of the Assets of the Deceased and of his Firm, including the Outstandings due to his Estate and Firm, made over to him.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1894.
BHAISHANKER & KANGA, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that DHANJIBHAI MERWANJI JIJIBHAI, PEROZSHA MERWANJI JIJIBHAI, DADABHAI MERWANJI JIJIBHAI and JIJIBHAI MANCHERJI MERWANJI JIJIBHAI have contracted to SELL—
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the massuage, tenement, Chawls, Stable or Dwelling-house, situate, lying and being at Dhobitalao 1st and 2nd Streets, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 430 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward Nos. 2439 and 2440 and Street Nos. 3 (a) 7 and 9 and 4 (a) 13 Dhobitalao 1st Street aforesaid, and C Ward No. 2443 and Street Nos. 2 (a) 14, Dhobitalao 2nd Street aforesaid, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Property of Suratwalla Eruchsha Jamshedji Hakim, on or towards the West by the Property of Bala Bapoo Vellingker, on or towards the South by the Dhobitalao 1st Street aforesaid, and on or towards the North by the Dhobitalao 2nd Street aforesaid.
All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 79, Meadows Street Fort, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1894.
BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Purchaser's Attornies.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.
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In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard, Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the following objects:—
(1) To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
(2) To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. J. L. Symons and Mr. Vurjeevundas Madowdas, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, July 5th, 1894.

IRON SAFES AND ROLLER FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY.
HEERAJI HORMUSJI ENGINEER, Iron Safe Maker and Importer of Flour Milling Machinery and Manufacturer of small and large sized Elevators, Reels, and Purifiers, Strong-single and Fire-proof Safes lined with (*Asbestos*) of all sizes and of real *Chubb's* Lock for Jewellers and Travellers.
No. 23, CHURCH GATE STREET, at D. R. Pundole's.

NOTICE.
A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Poona and Outstations will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M., at the Albert Edward Institute for perpetuating the MEMORY of the late SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PADAMJEE PESTONJEE, and expressing Sympathy with his Family.
All are cordially invited to attend the Meeting.
DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTEE,
COOPUSWAMY V. MUDLIAR,
FRAMJI DORABJI GHASWALA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Honorary Secretaries.
Poona, 4th August, 1894.

ESTATE—CAPTAIN R. W. PRESTON, DECEASED.
Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866
NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late RICHARD WILLIAM PRESTON, CAPTAIN, Indian Staff Corps, who died near Ootacamund in the Madras Presidency, on the 12th June, 1893, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, Manager of the firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., of BOMBAY, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.
P. R. WILSON, Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, July 28, 1894.

ESTATE—COLONEL W. SCOTT (DECEASED)
Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866
NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of the Late WILLIAM SCOTT, Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, who died at Rajkote, on the 30th July, 1893, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, Manager of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM AND Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one Month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM AND Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.
P. R. WILSON, Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, 20th July, 1894.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.
RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.
THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next. Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.
The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899. The Company reserves to itself the Pre-emptory Option of Calling Rs. 35,00,000 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.
The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.
Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.
A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.
Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.
The Directors will advise allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.
By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay- 24th July, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.
THE AGENT and MANAGER, Madras Railway, is prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of 21,600 tons INDIAN or other STEAM COAL, at Rayapuram Station, on the Madras Railway.
QUALITY.—The Coal is required for Fuel in Locomotive Engines, and the Tenders must specify clearly the Name of the Colliery or District from which the Coal will be supplied in order that its Qualities may be known.
QUANTITY.—The Coal must be delivered so as to provide for an average consumption of about 1,800 tons a month. A first delivery of 5,000 tons must be made within 2 months of date of acceptance of Tender. And thereafter the Coal must be supplied periodically, at regular intervals, in such quantities convenient to the Supplier as will provide for a consumption of 1,800 tons a month, subject to the condition that the delivery in any one month, excepting the first as abovementioned, shall not exceed 4,000 tons or be less than 1,800 tons, and that the Interval between any two deliveries shall not be less than one month or more than 3 months.
LATEST DATE FOR TENDERS.—Sealed Tenders, marked on the outside "Tenders for Coal," and addressed to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, should be received on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1894.
Complete Copy of the Advertisement, with Form of Tender will be sent on application.
LOUIS S. MOSS, Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office. Rayapuram, 27th July, 1894.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49a, High Holborn, LONDON.

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OF
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
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INDIAN LEGISLATION
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CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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WANTED, a DEPUTY INSPECTOR (European), for the Quetta Cantonment Police. Salary Rs. 90 per Mensem, with Quarters and Uniform. Service non-pensionable. Preference will be given to an old Soldier, who must understand the Vernacular Language, and be well up in Police work. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, Beluchistan.

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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives and for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
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As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijidn, speaks for itself. For three months he had bear almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Goverment stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.
GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL..... £3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265
FIRE BRANCH.
Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
"	1885	"	966,107
"	1887	"	998,043
"	1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to ..... £ 4,730,393
Total Accumulated Funds ..... " 8,003,365
GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,862,054
1887	" 5,763,091
1892	" 8,003,365
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,311

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hunamum Street
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary, Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.
The Company was Founded in 1874, and rom that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.
ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.
Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.
Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.
The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.
For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Manager and Actuary.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
P

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Bengal	40,000	600	all	10 pr. ct.	1,305
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100		10 p. c.	155 to 160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	310xd
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	300	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	107
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,212½
Do. New Issue.	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	21,250	100	100	ex div :	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 58	1,305
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct	117½
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	230
Kurrachee Landing	500	600	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Nil.	pa- 75
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	103
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85xd
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	482½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	2,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	90
Treacher & Co.	2,000	600	100	60	945
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	51
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	12½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I. P. R Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. &C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	500
Anglo-Indian	1,245	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	650
ombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	370
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	1½
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,260
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	—	870
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	575
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	445
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	720
Gin gunghai Mill	700	500	500	4 2	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	530
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	Nil	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,165
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	540
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		120
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	980
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	820
Khatao Manjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	635
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	160
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	877½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahaluxmee	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	16 pr. ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,635
Maugaon	6,000	0	350	Nil	135
Morarji Gocudas	2,050	1,000	1 000	dvd Rs.60	1,875
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills.	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	370
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	340
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	565
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	—	860
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,390
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	800	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	520
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vesilshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Western India.	1,900	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,075
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	152½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	200	14	207½
Bombay Press Co., Ld.	800	200	all		190
Globe	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,175
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil	105
Fort	515	2500		Rs. 80	1,235
French	300	50		Nil	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	470
Gingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Shangaum	340	450	450	Nil	430
Mahuva Prose Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Mahratta Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	106½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M	1,000	400	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	335
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	130
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs50 dv	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	585
Scind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	188	1,900
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Surat Woollen Mills	1,900	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	875	200	all	16	200
Vakeart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	1,060

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-10
China Leaf	"	29 Nominal.
Paris, Bar Gold, old	"	23-2 "
do. new	"	23-7 "
Australia do.	"	23-1
Bombay do.	"	23
English Sovereigns	"	13-6
Do. Demand	"	13-5
Bar Silver 17 Bellgrade	"	9
Do. 17½ do.	"	9-6
Carolas Dollars	"	8-8 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	8-8
Franc pieces	"	3-9

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting. Bank of Bombay, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clan Murray entered, and the steamers Benares and Japan left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imaum entered, and the steamers Karamania and Japan left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.—These sports, which were to come off yesterday afternoon, were postponed on account of the ground having been rendered soft by the showers of rain, which fell in the morning.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,515; of these 432 were new admissions, consisting of 201 males, 124 females, and 157 children. The average daily attendance was 58·27.

STREET ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, Bhima, a Hindu woman, aged sixty-five years, was passing along Girgaum Road, when she was accidentally knocked down by a brougham belonging to Lady Janbai, and sustained injuries to her head and legs. The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

BURGLARY AT BAPTY ROAD.—Mahomed Ali, a shopkeeper, residing at Bapty Road, has made a report that during his absence from home, at his shop, at Khoja Street, on Tuesday, his room was broken into and property, consisting of wearing apparel, currency notes, and ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 172, were stolen from a box, which was broken open.

FATAL FALL FROM A SCAFFOLDING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Hornby Road, regarding the death of Bhica Govind, a labourer, aged thirty years. The deceased was employed as a labourer at the old Municipal Office premises, which have been undergoing extensive alterations for some time past. Yesterday morning Bhica was standing on the scaffolding erected about the premises, assisting a bricklayer, when he accidentally fell on to the ground, a distance of about forty-five feet, and was immediately killed. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—An inquiry was held yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the morgue, on the body of a Mahomedan, apparently aged about thirty years, lately a labourer employed on board the steamer Imaum, now lying in the harbour. On Tuesday the deceased and a gang of labourers were engaged in sweeping the 'tween decks, which were full of coal dust. At 9 p.m., the deceased was going towards No. 2 hatchway, when he accidentally fell into the hold, a distance of twenty-five feet. The chief officer and a gang of coolies, or hearing the noise of the fall, ran down the hold and picked up the deceased, who was then unconscious and bleeding from the mouth and nose. He was carried on to the deck, where he died immediately afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

CARELESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.—On Tuesday morning Mr. J. R. Falkowitz, a clerk, residing at the Temperance Hotel, Frere Road, was practising with a rook rifle from a window of a room on the third floor of the hotel, when one of the bullets struck Purashram Ramswamy, a stevedore's labourer, who was standing at the window of a room on the fourth floor of a house opposite. The injured man was conveyed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination it was found that a severe punctured wound on the back of the right hand had fractured one of the bones. As the man declined to remain in the hospital, he was allowed to go after the wounded hand was dressed. Mr. Falkowitz was arrested and released on bail. Acting Superintendent Roberts, yesterday, placed the accused Falkowitz before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of rash and negligent act, in that he caused grievous hurt to the complainant Purashram Ramswamy. On the application of the police the case was adjourned to the 22nd instant.

SYSTEMATIC THEFTS BY AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the instance of Inspector Framjee Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Limba Backta alias Gunnoo Marotee, a low-caste Hindu, resident of Ahmednugger, having three previous convictions against him, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on three separate charges of theft of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 29, belonging to Narayen Babaji, Dhonda Khedoo, and Hurri Ragoo, residing at DeLisle Road, Victoria Gardens and Jacob's Circle, respectively. On the morning of the 6th instant accused was trying to dispose of a portion of the property, at Null Bazaar, when he was arrested by a detective policeman, and upon an inquiry it was subsequently ascertained that during the last fortnight he had committed theft at seven different places, of wearing apparel and sundry other articles which he had pledged with a Marwaree, named Rama Mottee, at Kamattipoora, for a collective sum of Rs. 9. The accused was convicted on the three charges, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of one year's hard labour.

OFFICERS AND MEN ORDERED TO PAINT THEIR SHIP.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Capt. Coutts, Master of the steam dredger Freemantle, charged John Brown, Chief Officer, and four others, with refusing to obey his lawful orders. The second mate, one of the accused, stated to the court that the steam dredger left Glasgow on the 27th April last. They had been on the sea for 104 days, and during the voyage had been knocking about at various ports for fifty-five days. When the articles were signed they were told that the voyage out, and back would not last for more than seventy-five days. Until now they had worked willingly, but on being ordered to paint the ship referred to do so, being under the impression that they were not bound to do it. They were Englishmen, but there were some foreigners on board the vessel, and as they did not understand English they submitted and carried out the order. The accused were not bound to abide by the stipulation of their articles as the ship became unseaworthy at Malta and the bottom was damaged. The vessel was, however, repaired at the last-named port. The magistrate said that the accused were bound to paint the ship and carry out the orders of the captain. The accused submitted that they were not paid well, and with the meagre salary they obtained they could ill-afford to support their families. They were surprised to learn that the law in Bombay with regard to ship-painting was not the same as in Freemantle Port. They prayed for a copy of his Worship's decision to enable them to get the point settled at Freemantle. The magistrate consented to give a copy of his decision to the accused.

THE GORAI-BORIVLI ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly permit me the use of your columns to ventilate my views respecting the Gorai-Borivli Road. It is a *kutcha* work, and though the aggregate of the sums expended on it amounts to a large figure, the construction is far from satisfactory. During every monsoon that road is washed away, and the mud turns into a ground, ploughed as it were for cultivation purposes. Latterly, the attention of the authorities was called to it, and thereupon *moorum* and metal were carted away for the purpose of putting the road in good condition. The *moorum* and the metal now lie about, in heaps, over the road, and in addition to trudging through deep mud, the pedestrians have, bare-footed, to foot their way over the sharp metal. I went out to Gorai on Saturday, and had to travel by the road in question. It is really very trying to walk by that road, and I cut the sole of my left foot severely with an oyster-shell. The wound thus caused is giving me much trouble. I hope the authorities concerned will see their way to taking early action in the matter. The road is impassable for vehicular traffic.—Yours, &c.,

August 7. A PEDESTRIAN.

MOLVI ABDUL MAHUD, Assistant Master at St. John's College, Agra, and Akbar Khan, of Cawnpore, have been arrested on a charge of coining counterfeit money. One iron die, two wooden dies, and ten counterfeit rupees were seized by the police at the house of the first accused. Both were brought up in custody before Mr. Hoare, Joint Magistrate. The first accused has been enlarged on bail, and the second has been remanded to jail. The case is to be heard on the 11th instant.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER'S DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is satisfactory to learn that the recent agitation and criticism in regard to the working of the Chemical Analyser's Department have impelled Government to consider seriously, though silently, the reform and re-organisation that are necessary to place the department in an efficient condition, notwithstanding their open protestations against the justice of the public criticism on the hitherto unsatisfactory state of the department. It appears that a scheme for the re-organisation of the department to meet its special requirements is before the Government of India. It is to be hoped that the example of the North-West Provinces Government will be followed in the matter of selection for the post of Chemical Analysers. Mr. Hankin, the present Chemical Examiner to the North-West Provinces Government, is not a commissioned medical officer, but a specialist, selected by the Secretary of State for the post. The new scheme is believed to aim at making the department an Imperial one, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the Chemical Analyserships will not be made scheduled posts reserved for any particular service. A commissioned medical officer may be selected for the post if prior special training and qualification be possessed by him. At this juncture the fact, and a very important fact, *viz.*, that the Assistant Chemical Examiners are trained in the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory and qualified to conduct the whole work of the department and to act for him, should not be lost sight of, both in the interest of efficiency and economy, no less than of common justice. The iniquity and hardship which the Assistant Chemical Analysers have been so long subjected to, have been often enough admitted, and deserve to be removed, now that an opportunity has presented itself for the reconsideration of the status and remuneration of these hard-working and ill-paid officers. The Assistant Chemical Analysers, who belong to the Assistant Surgeon's class, draw no higher salary than Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem—their grade scale—though in the position of Assistant Chemical Analysers they are debarred from private practice, which helps their brethren in charge of medical stations and dispensaries to supplement their small pay. When it is remembered that the Assistant Chemical Analysers are men of equal qualification and training with their chief, barring, of course, the lucky privilege of possessing a commission in H. M.'s Indian Army, and that they have had a special training in the Chemical Analyser's Laboratory for years together in several cases, and conduct at times the whole work of the department, and usually do work of a responsible character, and for which they are held qualified to certify, the disparity and injustice of the position and pay of these Assistants as compared with those of the commissioned Chief are but too glaring. The commissioned officer draws from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600 per mensem, while the non-commissioned officer is confined to a meagre stipend of Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 only. A bettering of their position and pay, and the removal of the service-schedule rules, which hitherto disqualified them for promotion to the post of Chemical Analyser, solely on the ground of service-rules and not of merit and capacity, would not only do the justice that is due to these officers, but supply the desired incentive to the growth of indigenous talent, and contribute not a little to economy, but also to efficiency, which implies a continuity of work in the department; and who could better see to it that the very Assistant who conducts and is responsible jointly with his Chief for the work of the department, which concerns the administration of criminal justice and the important department work of the Customs, Commissariat, and Public Sanitation. It is to be hoped that the medical associations and public journals will do their duty and impress these considerations on the attention of Government.—Yours, &c.,

M. G. DESHMUKH.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

A PLEA OF DESTINY IN A MURDER CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAGHO MAHADU BHOMBAD.

THE WAS an appeal from a decision of Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Sessions Judge of Ruttnagherry, who, on the 9th ultimo, found the accused guilty of the murder of Chima Chindin and sentenced him to death. Mr. Balajee A. Bhagvat appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge. He had made a confession before the committing magistrate and in the Sessions Court, in which he stated that, at noon on the 31st May last, he had gone out with his cattle. He saw the old woman, the deceased, passing by him. She had two silver ornaments, one on each elbow. She had also a gold nose-ring and ear-rings on her person. The woman was very old, and accused had known her before. Seeing her ornaments, an idea of killing her arose in his mind, and he followed her and threw her on the ground. He pressed her throat only once. She cried out and expired. He dragged her body a little further. There he took off all the ornaments. Then he dragged her further off and kept the body in a brook which was dried up. He placed some grass over the dead body and placed two stones over it. Then he returned home, taking all the ornaments. He kept them for two or three days in his house. Then he kept them buried in fields at different places. When the police came to the village, he was called, and he told them what he had done and produced the ornaments from places where he had buried them. He had, he said, done a thing which he ought not to have done. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused upon his plea of guilty and sentenced him to death.

The accused, in his petition of appeal to the High Court, made a curious statement regarding his destiny, and submitted the following observations—"I was destined by God to have the misfortune to commit the above offence. Taking this view of the matter, it would appear that God being the giver of all thoughts, the evil deed was perpetrated as having been prompted by my evil destiny. Thereafter I became conscious of having done wrong, but it was of no use. If I should remain quiet, thinking that there is now no remedy left, still I cannot regard any thing dearer than life itself. I committed the offence, in respect of which I gave no trouble whatever to the Sircar and made a frank confession. Now, even though I am guilty, I supplicate and pray that the High Court may be pleased to pardon me for the offence which I have committed. That the said offence should be perpetrated was destined by God; and it has come to pass. It only this but as a woman was destined to meet her death at my hands, the evil thought occurred to me. Now, Justice puts my life at the disposal of the Sircar, but I pray for pardon at the hands of the Sircar in the name of the Queen. I therefore pray that I may be pardoned, but once with the concurrence of all the judges sitting in full court; and I may be saved from death by the High Court. Is not the High Court competent to do this? I therefore pray that the High Court may be pleased to take pity upon me, a poor man, and pardon me for the offence which I have committed, and the High Court is competent to do so. I shall regard myself as having been born again and pray for the welfare of the Sircar. Begging to be excused for the trouble, I conclude this appeal petition.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision on the appeal said: The prisoner, who confessed to the murder, both before the committing magistrate and the Court of Session, fully admits his guilt in his appeal to this court. His petition merely urges that he was predestined to kill the old woman, and she to be killed by him. We confirm the conviction and sentence. In several recent cases, we have noticed a laxity on the part of police patels, which the Government Pleader is unable to explain by referring us to any directions of the Government or of the district authorities. The ancient village system of police regulated now by Bombay Act 8 of 1867, remains unaffected by the Code of Criminal Procedure except where the Code contains a specific provision. Under the local law, the police patel has to do much more than merely inform the District Police under section 10 thereof, or under section 45 of the Code. Under section 10 he has himself to investigate the matter of a crime and obtain all procurable evidence. Under section 11, if any unnatural or sudden death occur, or any corpse be found, the police patel shall forthwith assemble an inquest and investigate with the "punch" the causes of death and all the circumstances of the case, and make a writen report of the same. If from the inquest it appears that the death was unlawfully caused, he must immediatly give notice to the police station, and if the state of the corpse permits, he should at once forward it to the civil surgeon or other appointed medical officer. Under section 12, the police patel can make arrests, and under section 13, can take evidence on solemn affirmation, and hold searches. When he has held an inquest, the village headman is required by section 174 of the Code to report the result to the nearest magistrate authorised to hold inquests. In the case before us, the patel does not appear to have held the inquest, neither did he at once send on the body. We have to remark that by the command of the Haw certain things have to be done by the police patel, or be done at once or forthwith, is likely to be defeated if this officer refrains from the proper action, until such time as the district police officers come to the village. In cases of crimes, it is obvious that the enquries and searches that often lead to a knowledge of the perpetrators, and are followed by arrests, should be at least as prompt as the plain words of the law require. The public order is preserved by each public officer doing such things as belong to his duty; and there is danger, if a practice grows up, whereby any officer can shift it on to some other officer. We will send a copy of this judgment to the District Magistrate.

The Court confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused by the Sessions Judge.

CLAIM AGAINST BORAHS' HIGH PRIEST AT SURAT.

FOR a long time past litigation has been carried on between the spiritual head of the Borah community and the creditors of his gadi at Surat. In the year 1880, one of the predecessors of the present high priest executed a composition deed to his several creditors to pay off his debt by twelve annual instalments, and to ensure the due payment of the same, certain properties were given in "zan" mortgage. Some of the creditors sued the Mullaji Saheb for the recovery of certain instalments due to them, and obtained a decree with costs against him from the court of the First Class Sub-Judge at Surat, Khan Bahadur Manockji N. Nanawati. The creditors then pressed for the execution of the decree, and obtained an order for the sale of property mortgaged to them. The case has now taken new developments, and reached a stage of considerable importance, not only to the poor creditors and the Mullaji Saheb, but to the Borah community at large. When the sale of property was declared the trustees of the "Dawoodi Borah Fund" appeared before the Sub-Judge in the execution proceedings, as intervenors, to have the sale of the property made subject to their lien. One of the creditors, Mr. Dinshaw Manockji, opposed the application on the ground that it was made only to harass the poor creditors of Mullaji Saheb's gadi. He questioned the *bona fides* of their decrees, and asked the court to call upon the trustees of the fund to produce certain documents for inspection in court. This was done, but as they failed to comply with the order, the court rejected their application to have the sale of property made subject to their lien, under Section 136 of the Civil Procedure Code. The trustees then brought a regular suit to restrain for ever Mr. Dinshaw and other creditors from executing his mortgage decree, without reserving their lien on the property, and asked for an *ad interim* injunction. The Sub-Judge held that the sale under a mortgage deed could not be stopped even if a third party were in possession of the mortgaged property under a valid title. The trustees intervened after the sale proclamation had been issued to hinder or delay the sale *ad infinitum*. Although they had notice of the executing creditors' right to put the property to sale, they came in each time as intervenors after the issue of the sale proclamation to hinder the just object of the creditors, still the court was helpless owing to the legislature not investing it with powers under Section 287 of the Civil Procedure Code similar to the powers given under Section 278 of the C. P. C. Under the circumstances the Sub-Judge refused to grant an *ad interim* injunction, but passed an order that the sale proceeds be kept in court till the disposal of the suit.

Against this decision Mr. Dawoodbhoy Ibrahim Abdulkbaim and three other trustees of the Dawoodi Borah Fund lodged an appeal in the court of Mr. S. Hamilton, District Judge at Surat. Mr. Dinshaw, who appeared to support the order of the Sub-Judge, raised a preliminary objection. He submitted that the pleader, who appeared for the trustees did not properly represent them. The order of the Sub-Judge, against which the appeal was preferred, was dated 4th June, whereas the *vakalatnama* was dated 1st June, when the order did not exist, and none could be presumed to have been anticipated. According to his information two trustees were in Bombay, one was at Lanowli, and only one was in Surat. He had further learnt that the attesting witnesses were Mullaji's attendants, and were in Surat on the date in question. He submitted that the *vakalatnama* in the suit and the *vakalatnama* in the appeal on comparison appeared to have been signed and attested on the same day, and the appeal *vakalatnama* was therefore nothing else than a sham document. Speaking in support of the order of the Sub-Judge, he said that Section 492 of the Code had no application, and that the words "wrongfully sold in execution" in clause *b* must have been inserted by the Legislature to restrain a defendant, who might be in collusion with the plaintiff in having his properties sold to defeat his creditors, and that here they had no application. But even supposing the case fell under Section 492, the discretion to be exercised by the court was not limited to granting an injunction, but the court was given power to make such other orders as might be best adapted to the circumstances of the case. The lower court had passed an order that the property might be sold, and the proceeds deposited in the court till the disposal of the suit by the trustees, who, therefore, had no real grievance. Their object was simply to annoy and give trouble to the creditors. The appeal simply disclosed their *mala fides*. They could ask for their share in the sale proceeds, but could not stop the sale. They had got about 109 decrees, but they did not come to execute a single one, and simply came forward to hinder the sale. The mortgages under the composition deed of 1880 being several, and all the creditors being equal, ordering the sale reserving the lien of other creditors created, though it might be through the best of motives, resulted in many inequalities and rendered the sale impossible for a long time past, the lien exceeding the value of the mortgaged properties. The *mala fides* of the appellant was apparent from the fact that they came in for one decree of Rs. 2,600 only when they held 109 decrees in all. If they were trading on the debt of their high-priest for the benefit of the Borah community, or if they were colluding with the Mullaji Saheb to defeat the just objects of the creditors, the sale should not be postponed. The District Judge, Mr. Hamilton, in delivering judgment said that the appeal was against the order passed by the First Class Sub-Judge on the 4th June on an application in Suit No. 89 to restrain Mr. Dinshaw from executing the decree. Certain properties were, it appeared, mortgaged to the creditors of Mullaji Saheb by a deed of 28th September, 1880. Mr. Dinshaw, as one of the creditors, sued to execute his decree for Rs. 1,000 by bringing to sale some of the mortgaged properties. The trustees then instituted Suit No. 87 for declaration that this property was also subject to the lien of their mortgaged decrees, and to restrain Mr. Dinshaw from selling it except as subject to those liens. They then applied to the lower court for a temporary injunction to stay the sale until a decision should be given in their suit. This was refused by the Sub-Judge, who directed that the sale proceeds should be deposited in the court and not paid out until the decisions in the suit should be passed, so that the trustees might, if so entitled, get a share therein. The trustees appealed against the order. After hearing both sides, the court saw no sufficient reason for interfering with the lower court's order. The appellants were taking no steps for the execution of their decrees, and it was only when the creditor sought to execute his decree that they intervened. Moreover, they did not interfere until after the issue of the proclamation of sale under Section 287. Their suit might not be disposed of for a couple of years, and it was not right that decree-holders should be kept out of their just rights by devices of this kind. Only one out of ten properties was to be sold in this execution matter. The court, therefore, confirmed the lower court's decree.

By virtue of this decree a portion of the property was sold last week. Mr. Dinshaw has applied to the Sub-Judge for sanction to prosecute the trustees for certain offences under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The matter was postponed until the decision of the suit, after which the application was to be renewed.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

A MATCH will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening between the Rovers and the Medical Football Team. The kick-off will be at 5-15 p.m. Players and reserves are requested to be punctual. The following team will represent the Rovers:—Goal, J. Stevenson; backs, L. G. McFarlane and W. Sell; half-backs, C. Smith, Thompson, and Ellis; forwards, Allan, Wood, G. Walton, F. Hogan, and J. Lauder; Reserves, H. O. Coates, F. Lauder, C. Aldridge, G. H. Bailey, and C. Brown.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 9.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Judgment at 11 o'clock Suit. I of 1894—Turner and Hemming Alter Caufmann and others vs the Government of Bombay, E. F. Nicholson.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

402-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Mooljee and others—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co—Part heard.

403-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Muljee and others vs Bai Motibai—Craigie, L and O.

344-93—Bicknell, M and M—Hassanali Moola Hakimjee and others vs Rahimanjee Khanbhai and another—Payne, G and S.

519-93—Thakurdas, D and C—Juggonath Pasaree vs Vijnath Naroomull and another—Payne, G and S.

356-91—Cassiglo, L and C—Govindas Dharkandas vs Rampertab Sumruthrai and another—Payne, G and S.

622-92—K D Shroff—Babu Dewnathsingh vs Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee Trikumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee, D F and C

183-93—Payne, G and S—Paladdas Soobkurn vs Ramjee Ranjee Jambikar and others—Dikshit and H.

661-92—Payne, G and S—Goolam Sumar bin Wali Mahomed vs Shaik Ahmed Esmail and others.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

370-79—Payne G and S—Karmali Rahimbhai and others vs Rahimbhai Habibbhoy and another—Roughton and B.

For Directions and Costs in Commissioner's Report.

621-92—Nanu and H—Hormusji Manekji Dadachanjee vs Keshow Purshotum and another—Khumdersa Mowji.

189-82—Edgelow and G—Ganji Hunsraj and another vs Gunpat-Ramji—Bhaishunker and K.

THE BEDDY DIVORCE CASE.

THE divorce case, Beddy *vs.* Beddy and Denver, was resumed at Agra, on Saturday, before Mr. Pearse, District Judge. The Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Colvin, Mr. Arthur Strachey, Mr. Malcolmson and Mr. G. Wiggins appeared for the petitioner.

Mrs. Beddy to-day added to her statement that her husband had charged her with impropriety, lies, theft, inebriety and improper conduct as a married woman. All these charges were absolutely unfounded. She denied them on oath.

After Mrs. Beddy had signed her deposition Captain Beddy, who was present, said the court had heard the evidence adduced by the petitioner and

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THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Essadjy Esmajee Nullwalla (an insolvent), the undermentioned landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety and four-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2870, 2871, 2879, 2871 and 2879, and new Nos. 9947, 9848, old survey Nos. 2796, 12-2797, 1028, and 2888, new survey No. 2-1-179, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7029 (2), 7030, and 7622 (1), Street Nos. 177, 179, 1, 172, and 175, all which premises are situate at and on the Null Bazar Road, Doctor Street, in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Cooper's passage, on or towards the west by Abdoola Doctor Street, on or towards the north by the house of Abdool Rahim Moosajee, and on or towards the south by the property of Jeewanjee Lookmanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MALABAR HILL AND ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Mortagagee, Mr. Lalljee Naik, Esquire, and with the consent and concurrence of C. A. Turner, Esquire, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Khimjee Vurdhman, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction (unless previously sold by Private Sale) on MONDAY, the 27th, and TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., respectively, on the respective premises, demised to the mortagagee by the said Khimjee Vurdhman and others by an indenture of mortgage dated the 20th January, 1894.

LOT No. 1.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected and standing thereon, situate lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of the road leading to the west side of Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 1,363 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by the Public Road, called New Road, in the western side of Malabar Hill, on the west and south by the Gossavy's burning ground, and on the north by the property now or lately of Mr. William Johnson, which said last mentioned land is entered in the Collector's books under No. 101, and which said messuage is assessed under No. 115, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the insolvent, Khimjee Vurdhman, and now in the possession of Mr. Turner.

LOT No. 2.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, at Broach Street or Street No. 6, containing by admeasurement 400 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the land in the occupation of Huskel Babajee, on or towards the south by the said Broach Street, on or towards the east formerly by vacant ground in the possession of the trustees of the Port of Bombay and now by the property of Sawamull Doosumull, and on or towards the west by a roadway, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the insolvent Khimjee Vurdhman, and now in the possession of Mr. Turner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Janardnan and Ardesheer, Attornies for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 9, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 8.

THE English and French funds advanced 3-8 and ¼ per cent., respectively, yesterday, at 102 1-8 for Consols in London, and 101¼ for Rentes in Paris. Paris Exchange on London was slightly higher, at fcs. 25·18. The price of Bar Silver in London declined 1-8d., say to 28 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent cheaper, at 62 5-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·88¼ dollars. Other financial quotations come unchanged.

The Liverpool and Manchester and General Produce markets remained closed yesterday for the holidays.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent to 6 7-8 cents per lb.; and September Futures were 7 points lower, at 6·58 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

Cotton has been quiet here to-day, and prices all unchanged. Nothing whatever has been done for export; and the purchasers by the Mills sum up only 400 bales, say 200 Barsee, at Rs. 183; and 100 each of Cutchgaum, at Rs. 169; and Sheagaum, at Rs. 166 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a small extent for export, the tone of the market remaining quiet; but prices show no further change.

SEEDS have been steady to-day, and a moderate business for shippers' account has been reported, on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,440	bales.
Wheat	3,782	cwts.
Linseed	768	"
Rapeseed	3,169	"
Groundnuts	1,263	"
Castorseed	980	"
Rice	1,236	"

FREIGHTS.—There was a little better demand for tonnage, for August-September shipment again to-day, at yesterday's rates; but owners asking 6d. per ton advance, again put a stop to business.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling again at 1s. 0 29-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 15-16d. Demand, for Bank Bills ready, and 1s. 0 15-16 for Telegraphic, forward, from October, at which rates we have heatd of but a very limited business passing. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 1 1-32d. has been the rate named, and though no business has been reported thereat, no concession from this rate has been obtainable. From Calcutta we hear that Telegraphic is quoted for ready and forward delivery, and business is reported to be more active there just now than here, where rates closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 0 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 0 31-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·37	"

with forward Bank Telegraphic quoted at 1s 0 15-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103¼ for Fours for Money, and 103 buyers, for Account, which soon became 103 1-16. At these rates the market has remained all day to the close with a strong feeling in the market; 103 having been still named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have shown more activity to-day; and we note an advance in Cotton Mill Scrip of Rs. 25 in Morarji Gokuldas, and Ripon; of Rs. 20 each in City of Bombay, and Khandeish; of Rs. 15 in Queen; of Rs. 9 in Sun; of Rs. 7¼ each in Luckmidas and Manockji Petit; of Rs. 5 in Swadeshi; and of Rs. 2½ in Jamshed Manufacturing; and a decline of Rs. 90 in Victoria; of Rs. 10 in Hindustan; and of Rs. 5 in Coorla, at our revised quotations. In Press shares, Fort have advanced Rs. 35; and Khangaum, Rs. 10; Munmar are Rs. 2½ lower. In miscellaneous shares, Treacher and Co. are Rs. 15 higher; Badham, Pile have advanced Rs. 5; and Port Canning have declined Rs. 7½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language only can be accepted for offices belonging to the Chinese Government. This restriction does not affect the offices of Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Macao, which are reached by Cable.

The Chinese notify that they do not accept telegrams respecting the China-Japan War.

State telegrams in Code language for Foochow are admitted via Cable.

Messages in ordinary English language may now be accepted for Chinese offices.

Telegrams for those Offices in China which are not offices of the Cable companies and are marked post Shanghai or Hongkong are forwarded to destination by Great, Northern and Eastern Extension Companies without those companies accepting any responsibility.

Amoor route restored.

Mauritius mail closes at Mauritius at noon, on Saturday, the 11th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th August, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	8	2	49 p.m.	...	18
Suez	8	3	0 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 8th August, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	22	..	1
" Karachi	...	7	...	1
" Madras	...	51	...	1

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 6.

Stable, Capt, Bo 1st N Lanc Regt, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 6.

Burroughs, Surg-Major, Bo I M S, on leave, to Poona.
Hancock, Lt, Bo, I-N Lanc Regt, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 8.

Barnes, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th August, 1894.

1. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Sergeant Instructor of Musketry J. Limpus, "E" Company from the 1st to 30th August, 1894.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School every morning until further notice, Tuesdays excepted. All other members are invited to attend.

1. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon next.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th August, 1894.

1. The following Drills will take place to-morrow:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 7th instant and posted to No. 1 Sub-Division No. 1 Company:—No. 416 Gr. Edward Thomas.

3. Athletic Club—Members of the Corps desiring to join the Athletic Club, should apply at once to either of the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Bombardiers H. O. Coates and H. J. Illsley.

4. The following gentlemen have joined the Corps as honorary members from the 6th instant:—Messrs. John Rowly and George Henry Duckworth.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 7.

10 p.m. ... 80·8

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

6 a.m. ... 80·4
10 a.m. ... 80·7
2 p.m. ... 83·3
4 p.m. ... 83·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KOLHAPUR.

DEATH.

SHANNON—August 4, at Kolhapur, Lucy, the beloved wife of R. J. Shannon, State Executive Engineer.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PRATT—July 29, at Shaftesbury Place, Gateshead-on-Tyne, the wife of C. Pratt, Executive Engineer, P W D, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NARASIAH—August 3, at Coimbatore, the wife of C. V. Narasiah, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

POPERT—August 5, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of E P Popert, Conservator of Forests, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1894.

THE third edition of the Imperial Institute Year Book is of more permanent value than either of its predecessors, inasmuch as it deals with what may be described as the first year of the full and actual working of an Institute designed to knit more closely together, in the bonds of commercial and social intercourse, the Empire from which the light of day is never absent. It is true that long before the Queen opened the collossal structure in South Kensington, in May, 1893, tentative and experimental work was carried on in some departments, and, indeed, that ever since the Jubilee year the details of administration have been one after another filled in. But until the whole building was opened, last year, there was a lack of completeness in the formation of collections of the natural products of the British Empire; in the establishment of a system of commercial intelligence to work with and supplement the display of these specimens; and in the practical adaptation of both to the advancement of trade. It is yet too early to expect results, and the handbook makes no attempt to give them, for the year has been mainly occupied in completing the preliminaries necessary to make the Institute a miniature representation of the resources of the Empire and the condition of its industries and commerce. We shall not have to wait much longer, however, for the good results that are certain to accrue to the Indian Empire and the Colonies from their being represented in a well-selected and carefully-organised assemblage of illustrations of the sources of prosperity which constitute the sinews of their commerce. We have also the advantage of friendly rivalry between the representatives of all parts of the British Empire in demonstrating the advances made from time to time in the development of the resources of their respective countries. The affiliation of the Northbrook Club to the Institute reminds us that it affords ample facilities for social intercourse between the hundreds and thousands of inhabitants of India and the Colonies who visit the chief city of the world from time to time; for reference to literature on Imperial subjects; and for the interchange of thought between the British manufacturer and his customers or rivals, as the case may be, in Greater Britain. For instance, who could suggest a more suitable rendezvous than this for the Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association during his present visit to the old country, to discuss with some of his Manchester friends the question of cotton duties? To parochialise the Institute would be directly contrary to the principles upon which it was founded, and it is therefore satisfactory that steps are being taken to distribute to provincial centres representative collections of the natural products of India and the Colonies, carefully identified with the more elaborate collections in the Institute itself. At present Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Liverpool seem to be the only provincial towns where local centres have been formed. It may reasonably be assumed that we shall not have to wait long for further developments in this desirable direction; otherwise, it is not easy to see how the executive will be able to fulfil their promise to keep the provinces thoroughly conversant with the current information from the Colonies and India bearing upon the interests of the commercial man, the manufacturer, and the intending emigrant.

Efforts are also being made to actively assist in the thorough organisation of "technical instruction at home and in the Colonies, and in its maintenance on a footing at least of equality with that provided in other countries." The omission of India from the report in this connection may be due to a mere accident; but if the reverse is the case, and the exclusion is a deliberate one, the executive of the Institute ought to have better grounds for this action than are apparent on the surface. The need for technical instruction is quite as great in India as in Australia, and it cannot be pleaded that the exemption is made because the Government of India can better afford to undertake this duty than the self-governing Colonies. The schools established will be supplied with information relating to the progress of technical education abroad, the progressive development of industries, and the requirements of those who intend to pursue them. Another direction in which it is hoped that the operation of the Institute may promote progress towards the establishment of that continuity between elementary and advanced education which is so well developed on the Continent of Europe, is the provision of facilities to teachers and elementary schools to improve their knowledge of science, and their power of imparting elementary information to the young with the aid of simple practical demonstrations of scientific principles. A prominent feature of the Institute is the establishment of an educational Enquiry Branch, whereby the working of the colleges and schools of applied science is assisted, and information continuously collected from all countries, relating to educational work is systematically distributed. A plan more valuable to the British dependencies, and therefore more in accordance with the objects of the Institute, is the method by which students from India and the Colonies going "home" are given all requisite information and advice. The products brought together at South Kensington undergo from time to time investigations at the hands of the Scientific and Practical Research Department, and also of an Experimental Department with the object of ascertaining at first hand the nature, properties, and probable commercial value of the collection. The Commercial Intelligence Department—framed on the well-tried model of the War Office Intelligence Department—has established relations with the chief colonies and India, and will distribute to the Enquiry Offices of the local home branches of the Institute now being formed, up-to-date commercial information and statistics. By this means the requirements of Greater Britain will be brought to the knowledge of the business men of the United Kingdom. There is no reason why a similar plan of disseminating information should not be adopted all over the British Empire, and the question of such an extension might with advantage be referred to one of the numerous committees that manage the affairs of the Institute. In addition to seven standing committees acting under the supervision and approval of the Executive Council, there are a dozen sub-committees to deal with specific subjects and references.

Carefully compiled from official sources, the Handbook may be described as the best book of reference available concerning the Colonies and India. It deals statistically with the physical geography, natural resources, and industries and commerce of Greater Britain and embraces facts and numerical data relating to these and other important heads which have not hitherto been dealt with in a comprehensive manner in one publication. The proof sheets of the colonial portions of the work are annually submitted to the Government of each individual colony, and although for some reason or other the Government of India are not similarly favoured, "great pains are bestowed upon the comprehensive compilation of data on India from official sources." India is also exceptionally treated in another respect, for while a concise historical sketch is prefixed to the account of each colony, showing more especially how it came into the possession of the British Crown, India and her commerce are left without any historical setting whatever. The reasons assigned are that an epitome of Indian history would take up too much space and that the main facts of the history of the Empire are better known and more easily acquired than the early history for example of Canada or Australia. The force of this argument must be admitted for no one has yet arisen to do full justice to the history of the Colonies named. Some very useful diagrams are given showing the money and discount rates and the prices of silver throughout the year. The diagram revealing the fluctuations in the rate of Indian exchange for the last twenty-one years had better be left unopened by those who have no desire to be reminded in a vivid pictorial manner that the rupee has declined to the extent of tenpence during that period. Imports, exports, manufactures, finance, and internal communications are the headings under which the Indian section of the work are collaborated. One of the most remarkable points brought out with reference to Indian trade is the serious decline in exports of indigo, owing to the substitution of aniline and alizine dyes, the use of which has greatly developed with improvements of tints, lasting quality and cheapness of cost. The trade of Bombay is not affected much in these days by this circumstance, but curiously enough, the writings of early travellers all point to Guzerat and Western India as being at one time the stronghold of indigo cultivation.

THE Gondal Administration Report just published reviews the progress that State has made within the past ten years, for the period it deals with completes the tenth year of the present Thakore Saheb's rule. The report under review shows that his Highness has succeeded in fulfilling some, if not all, of the promises of his installation speech. He then promised that it would be his earnest desire to see that justice and order prevailed in his State; that life and property were well protected; that the Kunbi enjoyed the fruit of his labour, and the trader the profit of his trade; that roads should be improved and communications facilitated; that education should be encouraged; and provision made for the sick poor. And the administration report proceeds to deal with the subjects above enumerated in the order in which they are then set forth. As to justice and order, it is shown that the post of a Judicial Assistant was created in 1885 with a view to help the durbar in deciding appeals and to advise him in disposing of all judicial matters. Under the supervision of the same officer a Bhayati Court was established to despatch business in connection with Giras cases between the Bhayats and Malgirasias and this State. A better supervision has since been exercised over the subordinate judicial service, and the effect of it is reported to have been exceedingly wholesome and far-reaching. For the protection of life and property, a well disciplined police force has been organised which has several times rendered good account of itself. Reforms in the Revenue Department have been introduced; a Settlement Department has been established; and the system of Cash Assessment has been introduced which the ryots have willingly accepted. As to the encouragement of trade obstacles have been removed, and the durbar has now under consideration a scheme for giving at its discretion reasonable loans to traders by way of encouragement. Railways have been encouraged even at a loss to the State, and it is hoped that this will not long continue, but will succeed, not only in developing the commercial resources of the country, but also in producing a substantial return to the State for its outlay. New roads have been constructed by the Public Works Department, school-houses and other works of public usefulness carried. The progress reported under the head education, however, is most marked. When this Highness ascended the gadi the Anglo-Vernacular School at Gondal taught up to the third standard only, and the salary of the head teacher was small. During the decade the head master's salary has been raised to a respectable sum and adequate provision made for teaching up to Standard V. A new Anglo-Vernacular School was established at Dhoraji, and it is fully appreciated. Much encouragement has been given to night schools for artisans and sons of cultivators, and scholarships and grants-in-aid of various values attached to different schools and colleges for the benefit of the subjects of Gondal desirous of prosecuting their studies for any of the professions. Girls' schools and Sanskrit pathshalas, as well as the vernacular schools, have continued to receive liberal patronage from the durbar. His Highness has spent two-and-a-half lakhs on the education of boys and girls during the past ten years against a lakh and thirty thousand rupees spent under the head during the decade previous. There is an increase both in the number of schools and scholars, and the outlook on the whole is hopeful. Hospitals and dispensaries have been founded, and a travelling dispensary established for the treatment of patients in isolated villages. An institute for the blind, lame, and decrepit has also been provided, and the post of Health Officer to the durbar has been created. Burdensome taxes have been removed. The Thakore as well as his people had much to be thankful for during the past ten years. In 1884 he was nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University; in the Jubilee year he was created a K.C.I.E., and the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. In 1889 the Viceroy was pleased to forward to his Highness the Adoption Sanad—a privilege which was enjoyed by only three First Class Chiefs of Kathiawar at the time. In 1892 the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D. C. L., *honoris causa*, and the Edinburgh University admitted him to the degree of M. B. C. M., which he earned in the ordinary course. He also became an M.R.C.P. by passing the necessary test. Further his Highness was raised from the second to the first class rank among the Kathiawar Chiefs, an honour which is hereditary.

THE first annual administration report of the Civil Veterinary Department has just been issued, and that somewhat late in the day. The resolution notes that the chief duty of officers of the Department is, not only to maintain Imperial horse-breeding operations at the level which they had reached when the old horse-breeding department was incorporated in the new, but to raise and improve them. The reason why the horse-breeding department was converted into the Civil Veterinary Department is officially explained. It was that experience having proved the success of horse-breeding operations depended much upon the co-operation of civil officers as well as of leading landholders and native gentlemen with whom civil rather than military officers were brought into official contact, the measure was adopted of transferring the Imperial Horse-Breeding Department to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. The step thus taken had the advantage, firstly, of facilitating the expansion of horse-breeding operations by encouraging the utilisation of sires other than those which are imported at Imperial expense; secondly, of permitting the employment in other directions of veterinary officers, hitherto restricted to duties connected with horse-breeding; thirdly, of forming at once the basis of a Civil Veterinary Department, which should deal with cattle and cattle disease, the formation of which had from the time of Lord Mayo been urged both by the Government of India and successive Secretaries of State; and, fourthly, of placing the veterinary officers under the organised control of provincial

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EVICTED TENANTS' BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Evicted Tenants' (Ireland) Bill was read a third time by a majority of thirty-two votes, one hundred and ninety-nine members being in favour of the measure, and one hundred and sixty-seven against.

MR. MORLEY'S WARNING TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Later.

The Conservative and Unionist members of the House of Commons took part in the debate yesterday evening on the third reading of the Evicted Tenants' (Ireland) Bill. The speakers intimated the readiness of the Opposition to accept a compromise by which the reinstatement of evicted tenants would be made voluntary and not compulsory.

Mr. Morley declined to accept such suggestions, and added that the rejection of the Bill by the House of Lords would render the maintenance of peace in Ireland a very difficult matter.

BRITISH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

VICTORY OF DIVISION REPRESENTING FRENCH FLEET.

The British naval manœuvres, which were this year arranged with a view of reproducing all the possibilities of warfare with France, have ended in the complete victory of the Squadrons representing the French fleet.

ANTICIPATED RESULT OF A WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

Captain Lang, formerly an admiral in the Chinese navy, stated in an interview that he was confident any war between China and Japan would result in the latter being utterly crushed. The Chinese, he said, were capable of fighting for a century. It was unlikely that that the Chinese would carry the war into Japan, but would take possession of the Loo-Choo Islands.

DIVORCE CASE.

Mrs. Murphy, the daughter of Sir Donald Stewart, has obtained a decree *nisi* for the dissolution of her marriage, owing to the cruelty and misconduct of her husband.

THE MADRAS JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERALSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The appointment of Judge-Advocate-General, in succession to Colonel Saunderson, is now under the consideration of the Government of Madras.

RAILWAY SCHEMES.

The following is a list of railway schemes to be surveyed according to present plans during the winter of 1894 and 1895 :—Bara Muttra, 150 miles, Wazirabad Lyalpur location, 200 miles ; Rhori-Kotri location, 260 miles ; the linking-up of metre gauge systems in Northern India, 90 miles ; extensions of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from a point west of the Chota Gunduk to Benares with branch to Ballia, 157 miles ; Hili Kaliganj, 48 miles ; Northern Bengal Assam connection (exploration only), 200 miles ; Arsikere-Mangalore, 125 miles ; Shoranur-Cochin, 60 miles ; Calicut-Cannanore, 55 miles ; Tinnevelly or Quilon ; 106 miles ; Madura-Paumben, 91 miles ; Vizianagram-Parvatipur, 300 miles ; Chittagong-Minhla, 420 miles ; and Assam-Burma connection (exploration only), total, 2,208 miles.

MANIPUR ROAD.

The Manipur Road will, according to present plans, be completed in the month of March 1895, and work will be recommenced in the middle of October, only twelve miles have now to be constructed.

APPOINTMENT.

Captain Watkis will remain as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Army head-quarters, during the absence of Captain Duff on the Waziristan Delimitation Commission.

THE KHAGAN VALLEY ROAD.

The question of construction of the Khagan Valley Road will be considered by the Government of India shortly, when a decision will be arrived at.

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE FORCES IN INDIA.

Surgeon-General Bradshaw, Principal Medical Officer of the Forces in India, will not proceed on tour this season ; but will make an extended tour early next year, visiting Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

SURVEYS BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Practically all surveys recently taken into consideration by the Public Works Department are now decided, and they will be made public almost at once.

REVISION OF TIME-TABLES ON BRITISH INDIAN RAILWAYS.

A very important question is now under consideration of the postal and public works department for general revision of all time-tables on British Indian Railways. This will, of course, affect the entire mail service ; and new rules will come into force on 1st October.

THE GOHNA LAKE.

A telegram received this morning concerning the Gohna Lake states that there are still 82 more feet to rise. All officers are at their posts and telegraph offices are open, and everything in good order.

THE EDITOR OF THE "SUNDAY TIMES" IMPRISONED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

To-day Mr. Pearson, chief magistrate, convicted and sentenced Donald Gasper, the editor and proprietor of the *Sunday Times* to four months' rigorous imprisonment, for printing and publishing an obscene publication, contrary to the provisions of the Penal Code. He also fined him Rs. 600 in addition, or in default six weeks' further imprisonment. The magistrate characterised the publication as filthy in the extreme.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

The Secretary of State's despatch regarding the amendment of the Indian Penal Code has been received, and will be considered in a Select Committee.

THE KURRAM VALLEY DEMARCATION OPERATIONS.

Demarcation operations in the Kurram Valley is proceeding satisfactorily. Difficulties in connection with irrigation channels having been overcome.

CRICKET.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE *VS.* KIRKEE GUNNERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 8.

A cricket match was played at Kirkee to-day between the Royal Indian Marine and the Kirkee Gunners, the latter winning by an innings and 55 runs. The match was played in a mat wicket. Kirkee batted first, scoring 235 runs in three hours. Doctor Sutton scored 73, not out and Usborne 70. The Royal Indian Marine made 53 in their first innings, Captain Holland being the only one who scored double figures. In their second innings they made 127 runs, Captain Holland contributing 24. In the first innings Hancock took six wickets for 32 runs and Stockdale three wickets for 13 runs. This is the second defeat the Royal Indian Marine has suffered up here.

FANCY FAIR IN AID OF THE FREE CHURCH MISSION.

H. E. the Governor visited the Fancy Fair, held in aid of the Free Church Mission, this afternoon. Mrs. and Miss Shuttleworth, Mrs. and the Misses Turnbull, Mrs. and Miss Kirkham, Miss Plunkett, Mrs. Cousins, and Mrs. and Miss Ozanne were the stall-holders

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. BEAMAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 8.

Our Judicial Assistant goes on three months' leave ; but it is feared he may, on return, be promoted to a District Judgeship. The bar therefore resolved to act as if the judge was really leaving Kathiawar. On Mr. Beaman's sitting in court for the last time yesterday, Mr. Wadya addressed him on the bar's behalf. The judge's reply was very cordial and touching. In the evening an entertainment in the Memorial Hall was given by the bar when Mrs. Wadya did the honours as hostess, assisted by Miss Pandit. The Rani Saheb of Gondal, C.I., was present. This is the first appearance of her Highness in such a gathering in Kathiawar, and it may be safely said to be a social event of an unique importance. Their Highnesses the Chiefs of Morbi and Gondal and Prince Jeloobha of Morbi also came in specially. The Political Agent and all the officers in camp and other high officials were present. Nothing could have proved Mr. Beaman's popularity more than the above events, in which all so cordially joined. Mr. Beaman left this morning with every one's best wishes.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here the day before yesterday morning.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 7.

The s. s. Aden arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 8.

Orient Line Mail steamer Ophir, from Australia, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Lindisfarne left Kobe on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

2½ per cent. Consols	102 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 3-8
Bar Silver	28 11-16

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA,

ROYAL IRISH VS. CALCUTTA.

There was very large gathering on Friday evening, on the Dalhousie ground, to witness the match between the Royal Irish and Calcutta in the semi-final round, for the I. F. A. Challenge Shield, which the Military won by two goals to nothing. The game was perhaps the fastest that has been played this season, and it was followed with the keenest interest. Calcutta were somewhat handicapped by the absence of Macpherson, one of their best players, whose substitute, Oakley, played remarkably well, with Heaton, as full-back. The victorious team, who are the holders of the trophy, played a splendid game, but although Calcutta were eventually vanquished in the second half, they had the best of the game before the interval, and were within an ace of scoring more than once. One of the features of the game was the play of Beresford, the goal-keeper of the Military. The Royal Irish won the toss, chosing the Museum end, and Watson kicked off for Calcutta. The ball was speedily driven to the Military end, but was punched out by the goal-keeper. The Military forwards then rushed it to the Calcutta end, where a shot for goal was saved by Hechle. Winckworth more than once came to the rescue as the ball was being rushed by the left-wing of the Military, and some good passing between Watson and Pugh took the ball to the Military end, but Shea and Murphy stopped the advance. By some excellent passing and heading the Military forwards again worked the ball to the Calcutta end, but Hechle got it away. Calcutta then pressed the Military Watson, Winckworth, and Pugh being conspicuous in the attack, but the goal-keeper again and again punched the ball in excellent style, amid loud cheering. More than once, however, the ball went over the bar, and the final shot, just before the whistle sounded for half time, struck full against the bar. On resuming, the Military made a combined rush, and obtained a corner, which came to nothing. Shortly afterwards, Webster kicked the first goal, which was greeted with loud applause. Calcutta then got the ball down to the Military goal, and another shot was narrowly missed. The Military once more pressed Calcutta, and the second point was put in by Burke amid loud cheers. Calcutta made a final effort, but luck seemed against them, for more than one shot at goal went astray.

Calcutta.—Goal, Hechle ; Backs, Heaton and Oakley ; Half-backs, Watson, Winckworth, and Pugh ; Centre, E. A. Watson ; Right-wing, Comley and Birkmyre ; Left-wing, Remfry and Pike.

Royal Irish. —Goal, Beresfordi ; Backs, Shea and Murphy ; Half-backs, Shrennan, Webester, and Simmons ; Centre, Preston ; Right-wing, Chail and Burke ; Left-wing, Seldon and Fraher.

CALCUTTA VS. BLACK WATCH.

These teams met on Saturday for the first time this season under Rugby rules for the trophy, of which Calcutta are holders. The Black Watch did not put forward their first team, and sustained a defeat by a goal and three tries to nothing. In spite of the heavy shower of rain shortly before the match, the attendance was large. The match was played on the Calcutta ground, and the home team appeared to be in excellent form. The Black Watch won the toss, chose the Fort end, and Pickford kicked off. The ball was immediately driven to Black Watch territory, and scrimmages took place within their twenty-five. Calcutta pressed the visitors but after hard scrimmages the ball was transferred to the Calcutta end, but McLeod, with a well-judged kick, returned it. Several scrimmages followed in the visitors' quarters and McLeod got the ball away, but was collared by Arratoon. After some pretty passing, the ball was worked to the Calcutta end, where unfortunately Lemondine was disabled and compelled to retire. The loss of this player somewhat handicapped the visitors, who played one man short. Calcutta rushed the ball to the Black Watch quarters and Wood, taking a neat pass from Bartholomew ran in, Watson kicking the goal successfully amid loud cheers. Immediately after this the whistle sounded for half time. On resuming, the ball was worked to the visitors' end and Watson scored the second try in capital style, but the score was not improved upon. The Black Watch somewhat rallied, but the Calcutta backs came to the rescue. The ball was driven back, and Wood scored the third try, but the goal failed. The final try was added by Watson, but the kick for goal failed.

Calcutta.—Full-back, Winter ; three-quarter backs, Wood, Watson, and McLeod ; half-backs, Bartholomew, and Gresson ; forwards, Sutcliffe, Cooke, Fergusson, Smith, Grazebook, Tozer, Pickford, Lowe, and Kitson.

Black Watch.—Full-back, Griff ; three-quarter backs, Bomwetsch, Lemondine, Annania, and Arratoon ; half-backs, Ewing and George ; forwards, Thorpe, Otto, Bucher, Ross, Moses, Sparling, Perroux, and Small.—*Englishman*

The pensions of widows and orphans of Indian officers have been specially exempted from the new death duties, Sir W. Harcourt himself bringing forward an amendment to the Budget to that effect. The Indian services owe much on this account to Sir Andrew Scoble, whose promptitude in bringing the matter to prominent notice has been the means of saving them from a great though unintentional injustice.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(BY OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 20.

It will cause no surprise to your readers that the speeches made at the annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and reported in your Overland Summary to hand by the last mail, have been very unfavourably commented upon by the "Manchester school," who declare that all hopes of "compromise" are now at an end. The *Manchester Guardian*, in voicing these opinions writes thus :—"The chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association who, it must be remembered, was one of the first to propose the re-imposition of import duties, said that, so far as millowners in India are concerned they have no special interest in duties on Lancashire goods ; but an additional objection to an Excise duty to which he gave expression at least suggests that, even if no revenue embarrassments existed, the Bombay millowners would not regard import duties with disfavour. An excise duty would be impolitic, Mr. Cotton explained, in face of the repeated declarations of Government that their policy was to encourage and stimulate industries as a means of making the country less dependent on agriculture, and so saving thousands from the ravages of famine. It is not quite clear how the legislative encouragement of Bombay mills will save India from the ravages of famine. Mr. Cotton's main argument against a countervailing duty, however, appears to have been the old one that coarse Indian yarns and piece-goods do not compete with the finer descriptions imported from Lancashire, and he gave statistics to show that the bulk of the Indian production is below 30's. To this argument it is merely necessary to reply that what may not happen under free importation might happen under protection. Several of the speakers who followed Mr. Cotton appear to have been seriously afraid that an excise duty might be imposed. Mr. Wadia urged that Lancashire would injure her own trade by 'persisting in the demand.' It may, perhaps, relieve the minds of the Bombay millowners to learn that Lancashire 'demands' neither excise nor import duties. But there is one question which Mr. Cotton and his fellow-members of the Association might well answer. If the Bombay mill industry is as sound as Mr. Cotton declared it to be, and the question is merely one of revenue, why should not the Indian millowners or the consumers of their productions contribute to make good the deficiency, as well as the producers or the consumers of Lancashire cotton goods ?" This question may be met by another in similar terms. Why should the Manchester cotton manufacturers be exempted from the payment of a duty demanded from every other class of manufacturer sending goods from England to India ? The foremost journal in the world writes in a far different spirit, and in the course of a trenchant article observes :—"It is scandal enough already that cotton goods should be imported free of duty, in the interest not of India but of Lancashire, and we cannot be surprised at the bitterness of Indian public feeling on this subject. There are, of course, two sides to the question. Free cotton means cheap cotton to the consumer. A tax on cotton means protection to the Indian millowners. But the fact remains that it has been in response to the wishes of Lancashire, and in opposition to the views of the Indian Government and of the India Office, that the exemption of cotton goods from import duty has been maintained. There is already among some organs of the native Press sufficient readiness to make persistent attacks on the Government of the country. It seems hardly wise to give them so fair an opportunity of abuse. We observe with pleasure that on Friday next the Marquess of Lansdowne will call attention to this matter in the Lords, and will press the Government to declare whether it is still their intention to prohibit the Government of India from putting import duties on cotton goods. It is a policy which can hardly be maintained in the face of public opinion in this country and in India."

These remarks of the *Times* were included in an animadversion of the action of the Indian Parliamentary Committee who, through the chairman, Sir William Wedderburn, last week addressed a long letter to Mr. Fowler upon the causes which have led to the present critical condition of Indian Finance. This document contends, despite the view of the Government of India, that loss by exchange is not the sole cause of the anticipated deficit. The whole of the increased expenditure comes from the items under the heading "Civil and Military Expenditure." The committee state that they view with deep regret this unproductive, vast, and increasing expenditure which is straining the endurance of the Indian taxpayer, while it starves the outlay upon education, public works, sanitation, and other purposes tending to improve the condition of the people. It is intended to urge that a full and impartial inquiry is absolutely necessary in order to determine what measures should be taken to restore the financial equilibrium.

The report of the Burma Ruby Mines (Limited) for the past year states that the result of the twelve months' working was disappointing as to the value of rubies found, but much time and money were spent in the development of adits, which should, during the next season, recoup the company for the outlay upon them. The work has been carried on with much energy during the current year. The Government of India have declared their willingness to grant a new lease on the following terms, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State :—A fresh lease to run for May 1, 1894, for seven years, a rent of three lakhs, payable in half-yearly instalments, the first charge of the net income of the company then to be a dividend of five per cent. on the paid-up capital, the second charge to be the six lakhs of rupees due to Government, but in no year the demand to be more than the rent paid after liquidation of the second charge of the company's income, less rent and first charge to be divided between the Government and the company in the proportion of one-fourth to the former and three-fourths to the latter ; after the expiry of the term (seven years) of the lease, the Government to be free to make what other arrangements they may deem expedient, and provided that if the Government decide to lease out the mines the company will have a preferential claim thereto.

The Budget Bill has now passed the House of Commons, after occupying attention for no less than 37 sittings. The *Morning Post*, however, does not think the debate was any too long and declares that "a measure of such far-reaching effect, introduced without due consideration, and urged without argumentative defence, cannot long remain on the Statute-roll without material amendment and extensive alteration. Tried by the tests which Mr. Balfour said must be applied to every tax before it can be pronounced to be a good tax, the Finance Bill which has reformed the Death Duties fails in every particular. The new taxation is not simple ; its amount cannot be easily calculated by those on whom it will fall ; it will not enrich the Treasury at the smallest cost to the taxpayers, and it will not be easy or safe to collect ; and, lastly, it is pre-eminently unjust. It is with such credentials that the Bill passes to the House of Lords, and with such prospects in its actual working and operation it will ultimately challenge the opinion of the people at the polls. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is delighted to-day with his bantling, but before it is much older it will bring sorrow and misfortune to the authors of its being. The House of Commons has taken on trust proposals it has never attempted to master or understand, and the day of retribution for this negligent credulity will not be long in coming." On the other hand the *Daily Chronicle* enthusiastically avers that "no poor man, the man with an income which just meets the hard necessities of the 'struggle for life,' is any the worse for a Budget which imposes a very considerable addition to the national burdens. These are great reforms. They have been moderately enforced, with special tenderness to agriculture and to the small farmer and house-owner. The changes in Committee have, no doubt, reduced the possibilities of an ample immediate yield from the new Death Duties, but the principles of these proposals have stood the fire of criticism, dictated, as it has been, by the narrowest kind of class interest. In a word, the Budget brings Old England largely into line with her younger communities beyond the sea, the 'nurslings of one mighty mother,' have taught her a lesson which she has not been ashamed to learn." The *Pall Mall Gazette* says : "We do not complain of the principles by which Sir William Harcourt professed to be guided in elaborating his scheme. We do not object to adjusting the burdens of taxation to the shoulders best able to bear them, nor to the principle of graduation. But we, in common with all Sir William Harcourt's critics, maintain that he has failed in his attempt to apply his own principles. He has selected the one interest in the country which is the most deeply and permanently depressed, to bear the bulk of additional taxation. The agricultural industry is still the greatest in this country, and its ruin means bankruptcy and beggary to the farmer, and to the labourer the loss of the only employment in which he is skilled, while to the artisan in the town it means an influx of needy labour into an already overcrowded market, with the inevitable result of putting a premium upon sweating. This is not democratic, and is hardly the best way to secure a living wage."

The almost assured prospect of an excellent hay harvest this season throughout the United Kingdom will shortly, it may be expected, put an end to the extra imports of foreign and colonial hay which have been a prominent feature of the last twelve months. Meanwhile, an approximate estimate may be made of the extent of the increased external supplies thus induced. During the last half of 1893 the imports amounted to 200,284 tons, and during the first half of this year to 184,767 tons. From July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, the total was therefore 385,051 tons, and reckoning these at the Customs valuation of £5. 5s. per ton, the amount is £2,021,518. Deducing from this the total value of the hay imported in 1892—a normal year,—the remainder, viz., £1,761,925, may be taken to represent the extent to which the deficiency in the home supply has been made good by increased imports from abroad. The greater part of this excess has come from the United States, the rest having been received chiefly from Canada, Russia, Holland, and the Argentine Republic. But the amount already stated—1,761,925—is merely a portion of the national loss resulting from last year's bad hay harvest. It is obvious that an increased demand must have been occasioned for other foreign cattle foods, and the enhanced price of hay must also be taken into account, because it cannot be held to have compensated farmers for diminished quantity. From the consumer's point of view it is, of course, pure loss.

It is not at all easy to frame an intelligible explanation of the present commercial policy of Spain. A communication from Sir Drummond Wolff states that the *modus vivendi* under which British productions are imported into that country has been prolonged "until a permanent commercial treaty is concluded between the United Kingdom and Spain, or until the negotiations now pending for the conclusion of such a treaty are formally broken off." The power to authorise an extension of this arrangement, which expired on June 30, was only obtained by the Government from the Cortes under a threat of resignation. The Cortes has, however, adjourned without confirming the definitive treaty provisionally concluded with Germany, and a Germano-Spanish tariff war is now added to the others with which international European trade was already afflicted. Of the free trade tendencies of Senor Moret, who is, or was not very long ago, a member of the Cobden Club, there can be no doubt. He has, too, a Legislature with a majority elected to support him. Why, then, does he find it so difficult to move the Cortes in the direction of tariff reform that not even the temporary continuance of "most favoured nation" arrangements could be secured without the menace of a Ministerial crisis ? The mere habit of procrastination is not sufficient to account for this difficulty and for the neglect to confirm in due time the provisional treaty with Germany. One is driven to the conclusion, therefore, that the Protectionists, who, especially those of Cataolonia, are politically very powerful and active, have managed to gain extensive control in the Legislature. If that is the case the prospect is indeed a clouded one both for the present Ministry and for Spain. Nor is the outlook for a successful conclusion of the Anglo-Spanish negotiations, now suspended until the autumn, very bright. It would be well, in view of these contingencies, if some arrangement could be made to prevent a sudden termination of the *modus vivendi*, say by the requirement of a certain notice of its withdrawal. Without such notice it is certain that serious mercantile difficulties would arise through the abrupt application of the highest rates of the tariff to goods which have been sold under contracts on the basis of the minimum rates of duty.

The American Consul at Tientsin has reported as follows to the State Department at Washington on the comparative absence of American firms from the Chinese treaty ports ;—"The disappearance in 1891 of the renowned and historic house of Russell and Co. marked the extinction in China of the last of the great representative American firms, of which twenty years ago there existed at least a dozen. In reviewing reports on China made by our consuls during the past thirteen years the name of Russell and Co. is of frequent occurrence, which fact strongly indicates that this firm was a zealous guardian of American interests and a valuable ally to our consuls. There are, it is true, at present several firms in China controlled by citizens of the United States, and a number of agents representing American enterprises, but not can be classed as representative in the sense that the firm of Russell and Co. was representative. As shippers, bankers, and commission merchants, Russell and Co.'s name appeared in the 'Hong lists,' or directories, of all the important treaty ports in China. The disappearance of this old, well-known firm must have caused, to a certain degree, an adverse effect upon our trade with China, and its extended business has fallen, as in the nature of a legacy, to the British, German, and French firms in China. It is but natural that these firms should care little about keeping up imports into China from the United States, except as American goods are forced upon their notice by their correspondents in the United States. It is also obvious that British, German, and French firms will take this opportunity to supplant American goods by goods from their respective countries. By giving this brief notice a place it may serve to call the attention of our merchants interested in exports to China to a state of affairs detrimental to them, and to stimulate some of them in the direction of more active representation in this country."

The official statistics of French foreign trade during the first half of this year, show an increase of imports when compared with those of the corresponding period in 1893 of £13,420,800, or 15 per cent. whilst in the exports there is a decrease of £3,095,800, or 4·6 per cent. In both cases the volume of trade is probably less than is represented by the returns, because both imports and exports are calculated at rates fixed beforehand by the Customs Valuation Committee, whilst Mr. Sauerbeck's index numbers show that the average prices of commodities have been about 4 per cent. lower during the last six months than they were in the first half of 1893.

The Coal Trade Conciliation Board met in London yesterday. After a discussion lasting the whole day a mutual agreement was signed which will settle the wages question for two years from the 1st of August. The terms of settlement are :—That the present rate of wages be reduced from the 1st of August, 1894, by taking off the last two advances of 5 per cent. each, and that the wages remain at that rate until the 1st January, 1896. That for a period of two years from the 1st of August, 1894, the rate of wages shall not be below 30 per cent. above the rate of wages of 1888, nor more than 45 per cent. above the wages of 1888. That from the 1st of January, 1896, to the 1st of August, 1896, the rate of wages shall be determined by the Conciliation Board within the above-named limits. That the Conciliation Board shall be continued for this purpose for two years from the 1st of August, 1894. These terms are to apply to the collieries whose names, firms, or companies shall be handed in to Mr. Thomas Ashton on or before the 31st inst. This settlement of a long standing dispute has given general satisfaction. The minimum wage must operate as an incentive to the coal-owners to find a juster mean than they have hitherto found between the keen individual competition and intelligent co-operation. On the other hand the minimum is a low one, below which the genuine necessities of the market would scarcely drive wages far, and the terms of the settlement allow for the free play, from the end of next year, of the reasonable effects of prices upon wages. Two great principles are recognised as far as they are sound, the principle that prices do control wages within certain limits and the principle that prices themselves can and should within certain limits, be affected by conscious efforts to control wages themselves in the first instance.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to the letter appearing in your this day's issue over the signature of "A Shareholder" Mr. Slater may well say "save me from my friends," for that letter will and does necessitate a reply setting forth the facts, which are by no means pleasant. Your correspondent strains the point when he says that the irregularities pointed out would lead "an outsider unacquainted with the actual state of the association's affairs to suppose that some catastrophe was impending —that the safety of the institution was in jeopardy, that some calamitous losses had been incurred, or that the management had been guilty of some grievous and financially scandalous dereliction of duty." I have quoted the above portion from your correspondent's letter *in extenso*. One cannot understand by what force of logic the above deduction could be drawn from the hypothesis the irregularities having been pointed out. It is, however, not unreasonable to conclude, that if such irregularities as have been pointed out, and which certainly do not consist of the three mentioned by your correspondent, but of others referred to later on in this letter, are existing, and what is more to be regretted, not preferred to be pointed out, and thus allowed to continue on, those interested in the company may have to face one of these days the actual state of things portended, when it would be too late to mend matters. Your correspondent has conveniently omitted to refer to the irregularity in Sir Jamsetjee's appointment as a director, and the more serious one of the erasure in the register which assertions made openly have remained unrefuted or unexplained. I understand that the entry as to the date of the transfer of shares from Mr. Slater to Sir Jamsetjee has again been changed, since the general meeting of 16th July last, from the 14th May, 1893, to some day in June of the current year. Why the public papers on this side of India have not taken up the matter for its proper criticism I do not know. I will, however, quote the following from the "Capital" for the information of such of the policyholders and shareholders who may not have seen it. "Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., seems to have been Mr. Slater's tool and dummy, and to have been appointed a director some time in 1890. At the time he was not qualified to be a director and sat as such for some years. The register of shareholders, if Mr. Dharamsey is correct, shows that ten of Mr. Slater's shares were transferred to Sir Jamsetjee on the 14th May, 1893, but that entry is made against an entry, dated 28th March, 1894 ; and it therefore seems clear that until a very recent date, Sir Jamsetjee was absolutely disqualified, and that an attempt has been made to qualify him by a false entry, and by the transfer of the secretary's shares. Anything more disgraceful it is difficult to imagine, and in the interests of the policyholders Government should direct an enquiry at once into the affairs of this company. Even if the transfer of shares to Sir Jamsetjee was made without a mistake of the nature discovered, the question remains whether it was advisable to have *nominal* director on the management. I submit these cannot work with the same independence being always held in the hollow of the hand of the person—the manager—owing to whose shares they hold their office. It is extremely to be regretted that a gentleman of Sir Jamsetjee's position should have countenanced such a procedure at the risk of lowering himself in the estimation of the public. It speaks volumes in favor of the *bona fide* intentions in the interests of the company of the persons who are termed the oppositionists, that they did not take the matter into a court of law. It now appears that they have made a mistake ; at the same time it must be borne in mind that they can still take up the matter, and that it would not be at any rate desirable to force them to do so. I am in communication with the management with regard to the irregularities that have come to my notice under the limited resources of getting information, and should not like to publish the correspondence in its present incomplete form. I may, however, have occassion to do so later when the correspondence has ceased. In the meanwhile, I will only say that other irregularities beyond those touched upon at the general meetings do exist, which will not do credit to a management boasting highly of its methods and intentions. Every irregularity by itself looks a trivial matter, but when all of them are taken into account they supply ample materials for the serious thoughts of those concerned in the company, and I will go further and say, of the public at large, as the company is a public one in every sense of the word. Before concluding I will refer to another matter. The Company's Act provides by its Section 69, which is quoted in your report of the proceedings of the meeting on Monday last, that a certain statement should be prepared, and be placed in a prominent position in the office of the company *twice a year*. In the case of the Oriental that statement has not been so prepared and placed for *once in the twenty years* of its existence. Could there be any more serious contravention of the law contemplated ? I do not know that the members pointing out such grave defects is bound to take legal proceedings, but I do think that it is incumbent on the Government to look into such grave disregard of law.—Yours, &c.,

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter which appeared this morning in your paper in connection with the Telang Memorial Fund, and signed "A Citizen," and in which the writer seems at a loss to know the reasons why the the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta omitted the name of such an influential gentleman as Dr. Mackichan from the committee appointed to consider the various schemes in connection with the Telang Memorial Fund, I beg to say that there would have been no occasion for "Citizen" to complain about the omission if the local dailies had given a full report of the proceedings of the adjourned meeting held on Friday last. The Hon. Mr. Mehta had very good reasons for the omission, and when "Citizen" comes to know the full account of what actually took place in the Univeristy Hall, I am sure he will have no cause whatever left to complain about the omission. What actually took place was this : When Father Dreckman proposed the name of Dr. Mackichan to be added to the committee, the Hon. Mr. Mehta maintained a significant silence, and the secretaries informed the chairman that Dr. Mackichan was not a subscriber at all to the Telang Memorial Fund. At this stage I got up and informed the meeting that Dr. Mackichan was not a subscriber, when the learned Doctor said that he had intimated his intention of subscribing afterwards to Mr. Chandavarkar. Upon this the Hon. Mr. Mehta said "that he had taken the names from the list of subscribers, and picked out representative men from it. The omission, he said, was owing to the circumstance that Dr. Mackichan was not a subscriber, but he had no objection to add Dr. Mackichan's name if such was the general wish. After reading this account, I hope "Citizen" will be satisfied that the Hon. Mr. Mehta did not purposely omit the name of the learned Doctor from the said committee.—Yours, &c.,

KARSONDAS CHUBILDAS.

THE FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

The Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—The final figures of the conversion of 4 per cents. into three and halves are no surprise in regard to the 1842-43 loan ; roughly the Government will have to pay away on 1st November somewhere between 2 and 3 crores, and it was all along said that it would be a success. But in reference to the loans of other years it is marvellous to people here that so much as 13 crores out of about 68 crores should have been tendered. There were various surmises early in the week as to what the Government would do next, but as it is not likely that the authorities have come to any decision yet, all rumours can be disregarded in the meanwhile. In one way the atmosphere has been cleared and that is in the weeding out of the more timid and weak-kneed as represented by the 13 crores, and it is now thought that nothing but compulsion such as was used for 1842-43 can be effective in the future.

Some misconception exists about the flow of Government securities as between England and India since the conversion project was launched on 30th June, nor is there the slightest foundation for saying that the last two fortnightly returns show for the first time for some months a stream of paper homewards, for it is just the reverse. With the weekly memo of enfacements before me furnished by the public Debt Office it is possible to write *ex cathedra* on the subject. Except in the week 4th to 10th July when the enfacements for London at the three Presidencies came to Rs. 11,77,400, against Rs. 7,07,000 taken off the home registers, the flow has been in the opposite. On 26th June the amount on the London registers was Rs. 23,25,32,447, and that total was reduced by 31st July to Rs. 23,11,02,747, thus showing distinctly that more paper had in the interval been remitted out to India than was enfaced homewards.

The Inspection Report on the East India Railway Volunteers for 1893-94 has been acknowledged by the Government of India and Commander-in-Chief as being most satisfactory, and as reflecting credit on the Commanding Officers and the officers of the Corps.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade have confirmed a sentence of death passed by Mr. Moriarty, Sessions Judge of Rutnagherry, upon Ragho Mahadu Bhowbad for the murder of an old woman, named Chima Shindin. On the 31st May last, when the prisoner had gone out with his cattle, he saw the old woman passing by him. Seeing her ornaments an idea of killing her arose in his mind, and he followed her, threw her on the ground, and pressed her throat only once. She cried and expired. He took all her ornaments and buried them in fields at different places. When the police questioned him, he at once confessed the crime, and gave up the ornaments. In his petition to the High Court, the prisoner prayed that he might be pardoned but once "with the concurrence of all the judges sitting in full court." He added "that the said offence should be perpetrated was destined by God, and it has come to pass. Not only this ; but as the old woman was doomed to meet her death at my hands, the evil thought occurred to me."

From a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 5th August in the Vehar Lake, was 1 inch 95 cents as against 6 inches 53 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 55 inches 88 cents. as against 54 inches 17 cents. last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 262 feet 80 cents, and at the end of the week 263 feet 15 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 260 feet 95 cents at the beginning of the week, and 262 feet 25 cents at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was three inches 04 cents, and at the same date last year 6 inches 15 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 76 inches 42 cents or 14 inches 61 cents more than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 456 feet 40 cents or 7 feet 55 cents more than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 456 feet 40 cents, or 5 feet 15 cents more than last year. In Tansa lake the rainfall for the week was 3 inches 48 cents as against 12 inches 27 cents for the same week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 84 inches 68 cents as against 82 inches 67 cents last year. At the end of the week the height of water was 405 feet 17 cents, being 53 cents less than last year at the same date.

According to latest information the number of appointments to the Indian Medical Service to be made at the examination, which is to be held in London this month, will be fourteen, viz., Bengal ten, Madras two, and Bombay two.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the retention of Captain J. Shakespear, Leinster Regiment, in the appointment of Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills till the 31st March, 1895.

It has been decided that the appointment of mechanical engineer at Port Blair shall be reserved for engineers of the Royal Indian Marine on certain terms laid down by the Secretary of State for India.

Very heavy rain fell at Simla again on Sunday night. The following paragraph appears in the daily meteorological report : "According to a statement received from Delhi the height of the flood water in the Jumna during the past four or five days due to abnormally heavy rain in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces hill districts, is higher than has occurred since the Mutiny year, and it is stated that several villages on the banks of the Jumna in the Delhi district have been swept away by the floods."

The Government of India have decided that a Committee of officers shall assemble at Rawalpindi on or about the 1st October next under the presidency of Major-General Badcock, Commissary-General-in-Chief, for the purpose of considering and, if necessary, revising the existing rules for the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions and forage. Six other officers will be associated with General Badcock on this Committee, *viz.*, Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, 3rd Punjab Cavalry ; Major Money, 18th Bengal Lancers ; a Major or Captain commanding an infantry regiment of the Madras army, an officer commanding a cavalry or infantry regiment of the Bombay army, Major Macpherson of the Military Accounts Department, and Major Wingate of the Commissariat Transport Department, who will act as Secretary to the Committee.

The groundnut season in Pondicherry is nearly over, arrivals by road and rail having diminished to an average of only 374 bags per diem. Prices remain the same as last week, *viz.*, Rs. 24-8 per French candy. Nut oil also remains unchanged at 61-8 per barrel. With a lower tendency the export of nut oil has commenced, but only in a small way, 68 barrels last week, 26 to Rangoon, 16 to Coconada and 26 to Calcutta. This week, however, there are a large number of barrels on the beach awaiting embarkation by the Rangoon steamer of the 7th.

Any number of absurd stories appear to be still current, says the *Pioneer*, of buried gharries and missing travellers, supposed to have met their fate in the cataclysm that overwhelmed the Mussorie Saharanpore road the other day ; but so far as we have been able to learn no one has been able to give the parties to these tragedies a name. Passengers who have been over the break since have not succeeded in falling in with any traces of an accident, nor of hearing the particulars of any at first hand from the people about. The road appears to be quite passable

published at Askakad, however, it would appear that the Turkomans are seriously settling down to the work of agriculture, and that the resources at least of the Tejend and Mer oases are in consequence rapidly extending. We are told that in 1891 these oases were able to afford the export of 600,000 poods (10,000 tons) of wheat to the famine-stricken localities of inner Russia. Steps are being taken to improve the wheat crop by introducing the Samarkand variety, which is highly prized. Stone-rollers for the threshing of corn and improved ploughs are being introduced, and the Turkomans are said to take kindly to them. Even a school of gardening has been established near Askabad, which in 1892 was attended by four Russian and four Turkoman boys. No doubt the Russian authorities may have taken a somewhat roseate view, but even allowing for this it seems certain that an interesting development is proceeding on the banks of the Tejend (Heri Rud) and Murghab, which must considerably increase the resources of these regions. It seems that the little colony in the Kushk Valley in close proximity to the Russo-Afghan frontier and 70 miles from Herat, about which there was so much trouble a year or two ago, has been christened Alexeievskoie, and consists of 320 persons—Little Russians from the Government of Kharkow.

THE actual declaration of war between Japan and China was known in Calcutta on Thursday about a couple of hours before the weekly tea sale, and it had an immediate effect on prices at the sale. The bidding was brisk and the higher prices were by some attributed to the news of hostilities, as not only China, but also Japan is a tea-growing country. In other ways too the news has not been without effect in Calcutta; for instance, a shipper of saltpetre to a considerable extent to Yokohama finds his way blocked, the article being contraband of war; in the ordinary course he would send it to Hongkong for transhipment thence to its destination, but now none of the steamers can take it, and it is of course impossible to meet with a craft here direct to Yokohama and willing to run blockade. It is early yet to be able to spot other difficulties in commerce that may arise here owing to the war in the Far East, but they will doubtless show themselves as time goes on.

THERE has been no Durbar or public ceremony at Hyderabad to mark the confirmation of the new Minister: but on the 2nd instant the Nizam went out to pay a visit of five or six days to his new Premier at his palace at Falaknama. This will be generally looked upon as an outward recognition of the recent appointment, while it also signifies the cordial private relations subsisting between the ruler and his chief officer of State.

THE Secretary of State has decided that European military officers employed with the Military Police in military operations may be rewarded in any manner that officers so employed with regular troops might be, the claims for reward being, however, more carefully scrutinised and perhaps less liberally dealt with than applications on behalf of officers employed with a regular military force. Native officers and men will be eligible for the same rewards as native officers and men of the Indian army with the exception of the Order of British India.

THE first train on the Nilgiri Railway was successfully run from Mettapollium over the Bowani Bridge and as far as Kullar, the foot of the ghaut, on Thursday week in the presence of Mr. Weightman, the Chief Engineer, and other officials of the Nilgiri and Madras Railways. The Bowani bridge is one of the largest on the line, and has given a great deal of trouble owing to the sudden and unexpected floods to which the river is subject at all seasons of the year. It rose on one occasion as much as fourteen feet in the month of February, a month in which, judging from all previous years, it should have been quite safe to work in. Work was in full swing at the time, and the results were most disastrous. Three portable engines and pumps, the cofferdam and all the temporary works were completely swept away. Not a single month in the year can be held to be absolutely safe from floods of this sort, and consequently Mr. Weightman determined, on the advice of the Consulting Eugineer, to alter the mode of construction and to place the foundations on wells. The sinking of these through the boulder bed of the river by divers was a tedious process as it was constantly interrupted by floods. The whole bridge was completed for less than the estimate in about eighteen months at a cost of just over a lakh of rupees, and it reflects the greatest credit on Mr. D. J. Lavelle, the Executive Engineer in charge, and all concerned in its construction.

THE returns of Indian Railways for the current financial year are well worth study, as we hear so much of the stagnation in Indian trade. From April 1st to July 14th the increase in traffic, as compared with the similar period of last year, or rather with that from April 1st to July 15th, 1893, to be literally accurate, is most encouraging. The gross earnings have risen by nearly 34¼ lakhs, and this in spite of a decrease on the Great Indian Peninsular system of close upon 14 lakhs. The East Indian, as usual, heads the list with over 10 lakhs; the Rajputana-Malwa is close on its heels with nearly 9¼ lakhs; and the North-Western is a good third with 9¼ lakhs. The Oudh and Rohilkhund line has forged ahead with 5 1-3 lakhs; the Eastern Bengal shows a welcome improvement of over 3 1-3; and the Bombay-Baroda is Rs. 2,40,000 to the good. All these are comparatively old lines. Among the newer ones the Indian Midland has done well with an increase of over 2 lakhs; the Bengal and North-Western with 1¼; and the Delhi-Kalka with Rs. 85,000. The Bengal-Nagpur and the South Indian are to the bad, and the decrease on the Burma railways continues. The Great Indian Peninsular seems to have fallen on hard times and the cost of repairs to the line necessitated by the recent floods will add to the current expenditure.

THE Rev. Godfrey Stilling, O.S.F., claims to be the first citizen of the United States who has enjoyed the honour of taking up his abode in the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Judging from his narrative and description in the "North American Review," however, the holy places which have, ere now, occasioned such bitter rivalry and strife among the nations of Christendom are in strange keeping. One of the most incongruous sights at the Holy Sepulchre is the Turkish divan, just inside the entrance, on which a couple of indolent Moslems recline, gazing with apparent indifference at the devout pilgrims who pass through, but really scrutinising them with a view to soliciting bakhsheesh. These men, says Mr. Stilling, may be styled the gaolers of Christendom, for they possess the right of opening and closing the Basilica. The privilege has, it appears, been hereditary in two families for centuries. To one of them belongs the right of keeping the key of the gate, and to the other one the privilege of opening it. When any one of the three communities living inside the Basilica desires the gate to be opened, a servant is signalled to call the representatives of the two families. After a long delay the two men appear. The gate can be unlocked only in the presence of two, the old regulations prescribing the attendance of both, as the one holding the key is not allowed to open the gate, and vice versa. After having performed their duty, they repair to the divan, and proceed to light the nargileh and fan the brazier upon which they make their coffee. Charcoal and coffee have to be furnished them by the fathers, besides a stipend of money, the price of all reaching about one dollar for each opening.

THE intended visit of the Khedive to England was abandoned by him simply because the Sultan positively vetoed it. There had been, according to the *World*, a great deal of secret correspondence on the subject, as the Sultan expressed much annoyance that the Khedive should have been officially requested to visit England. His Majesty, however, was appeased on being informed that no such invitation had been sent to Cairo, but that the Khedive, having inquired expressly whether a visit from him would be acceptable to the Court, was merely told that, if he wished to come, the beginning of July would be the most convenient time. The Sultan then requested that the Khedive might not be entertained at Buckingham Palace as the Queen's guest, or officially regarded as a State visitor. The Sultan has now authorised the Khedive to go to England, but the visit will not take place during the London season, so that there can be no Court functions in his honour. The visit will practically be a private one; the Sultan has therefore attained his object.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE annual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughtan in the chair. There were also present: Captain Walshe, Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

THE TANSA MAIN IMPERILLED.

The Committee recorded memorandum, dated 3rd instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of his letter to the Secretary, dated 2nd idem, enclosing certificate from the Executive and Water Engineers of the fact that the Tansa main on the Siphon line No. 6 is imperilled. The Commissioner stated that he had, under Section 64 (3) (c) of the Municipal Act, sanctioned the work stated to be necessary for the stability of the main and roughly estimated to cost Rs. 30,000, being proceeded with at once. He had directed that detailed estimates for this and for any other work, which might be deemed necessary (though less emergent) for the safety of the main, should be submitted as soon as possible with a full report on the subject.

STRENGTHENING THE BANK OF TANSA MAIN AT KASHELI.

The Committee then considered letter to the Secretary from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the work of strengthening the bank of the Tansa main at Kasheli being entrusted to Messrs. Littlewood, Palanji & Co. (to whom the work of widening embankments near the bridges thereat has been let), as an extra work, at the rate of Rs. 12 per 100 cubic feet, for all work done up to 31st October next, as it is impossible to lose time in calling for tenders, nor is there any probability of a lower rate being obtained.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK AT THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary from Commissioner reporting having taken, with the sanction of Government, special measures under Section 434 of the Municipal Act, in view of the outbreak of cholera at the J. J. Hospital, and the risk of a spread of the disease into the adjacent quarters of the city. Stating that has sanctioned the employment of the following scavenging staff; and that a report would be made as soon as it was possible to discontinue the same —1 sub-inspector on Rs. 50, Rs. 50; 30 men on Rs. 9 each, Rs. 270; 10 women on Rs. 6 each, Rs. 60. The cost to be met from surplus cash balance.

Dr. Cowasji said that he believed that there was ample accommodation for patients suffering from cholera in the Arthur Road Hospital.

Dr. Bhalchandra asked why Government should not defray the expenses incurred in cleaning the precincts of the J. J. Hospital.

Mr. Rebsch said that the work done was outside the hospital.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that the Commissioner had told them that the work was done within the precincts of the hospital.

In response to an enquiry from the Chairman, the Commissioner said that the physician of the hospital had told him that there was cholera.

Dr. Cowasji said that there was a good deal of "scare" also. A patient was given chalk mixture and was quite cured.

Dr. Bhalchandra had learned from a student that the milk was bad.

The Commissioner said that he was informed by Dr. Manser that it was in food and not in milk.

Mr. Vincent complained of the way in which patients were removed from the hospital in victorias, which thereby became infected. He asked whether the Municipality were ready and prepared to take such patients at the Arthur Road Hospital, and whether the hospital authorities were justified in getting rid of the patients in that way.

The Commissioner said that they did remove such patients to their hospital.

Dr. Cowasji said that they had got ambulances to remove such patients.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the amount, and to ask Government to pay the expenses incurred in doing the work within the compound of the hospital.

PAYMENT FOR NIGHT WORK.

The Committee considered memorandum dated 2nd instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the payment to the *Bombay Gazette*, of Rs. 5, being the amount of batta charged for printing during night, the report of the Committee of the Corporation on the question of the increase of the police force. Also requesting sanction to the payment of such batta in similar cases in future.

Dr. Bhalchandra enqnired whether they were bound to pay the amount.

Mr. Javerilal said that under the special circumstances they should sanction the expenditure.

Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, said that this was urgent business, and he was bound to have it done at once.

The Chairman asked whether they were bound to pay the batta. Was it ever done previously?

Dr. Bhalchandra wished to know whether there was any clause in the contract which bound them to pay the money.

Mr. Harkisondass Narotumdass said that they were bound to pay for over-time for urgent work.

Dr. Viegas said that they should not grumble the payment of Rs. 5, if it did not establish a precedent.

Mr. Kabrajee: Is not the contractor bound to do the urgent as well as the usual work?

Mr. Harkisondass: No. I doubt that. We must pay for over-time.

Dr. Bhalchandra: We ought not make such a precedent.

Mr. Vincent: But you charge heavily if you have to attend your patients at night, Dr. Bhalchandra. (Laughter.)

Mr. Javerilal disliked such discussion on the payment of a small amount of Rs. 5. They were bound to have the work done quickly, and the Commissioner was authorised to incur such expenses.

Dr. Bhalchandra: I do not object to the payment, but I think that it should not form a precedent.

Mr. Kabraji: Are we bound to sanction the amount of Rs. 5, or to pass the whole proposition?

Several members said that the whole proposition should be passed.

The whole motion was then carried; all the members voting in its favour except one.

OFFER OF A WILD ASS FOR THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 31st ultimo, from the Commissioner, stating that he had received an offer for the Victoria Gardens, of a wild ass from the Runn of Cutch, to cost Rs. 200; and suggesting that as there seemed no probability of the proposals (re improvement of geological collection) made in his, dated 2nd December, 1893, being carried out a portion of the lawn behind the refreshment room be enclosed and a shed built thereon, for this animal, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,463, to be met from the balance of the Garden Fund. It was resolved to sanction the amount.

THE GOKULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

The report of the working of the above hospital received from the Commissioner was ordered to be forwarded to the Corporation.

PROPOSED SUPPLY OF WATER THROUGH METERS.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted an exhaustive report on the above subject. In the course of his letter, Mr. Acworth said:

I have the honour to forward reports from the Water Engineer on the subject of charging by meter measurement for all water supplied throughout the city, instead of as at present charging on the valuation of premises, except in special cases, irrespective of the amount of water consumed thereon. The Water Engineer has, with great fulness and lucidity, set forth the reasons which induce him to recommend this change, and the Executive Engineer concurs with him in thinking "that the principle of charging consumers according to the quantity of water consumed is undoubtedly a sound one." I am of the same opinion, and have been led by a great variety of circumstances to the conclusion that, not only on grounds of equity, and for reasons of finance, but also in the interests of the public health it is of importance to apply a radical check to the reckless waste of water which is universal from unmetered connections.

It will be observed from the figures given in Mr. Tomlinson's 20th para., that though only 10 per cent. of the total supply is received through meters, that 10 per cent. of water pays 54 per cent. of the total demand, while the remaining 90 per cent. of water pays only 46 per cent. of it. I am ignorant what grounds there are in equity for allowing this immense disproportion in the ratio of demand to continue. I have heard it said in the Corporation that it has always been the intention of the Municipality to make water as free as possible to the poor, but putting aside the obvious answer that it is the rich as well as the poor who gain by this arrangement, I do not know what right the Corporation has to compel all the consumers of water by meter to pay for the water consumed otherwise whether they like it or not. The arrangement appears to me to be palpably objectionable from an equitable point of view. The owner of a mill has as much right to expect benefit from Municipal water works as anyone else in the city has, and making all allowances for his using water for purposes profitable to himself, the Municipality does not appear to treat him fairly when it makes him pay large sums in excess of the fair return which may be expected of him in order that water may be supplied at a nominal price to people who recklessly waste it.

In spite of the fact that our water-supply has within the last three years been more than doubled, the Corporation are aware, as all the city is, that with every hot weather complaints are heard of want of water on all levels above the ground floor. There can be no doubt that the adoption of the proposals which I have made for extending water mains in the city (independently of the steel main from Vehar to Coorla) would be a very valuable step in the improvement of distribution. At present the Tansa supply is brought as far as Chinchpoogly. It is there throttled in small mains quite inadequate to do justice to it, and the propriety of adding there and elsewhere in the city a sufficiency of mains of a size large enough to carry it forward can hardly be doubtful to anyone who has considered the question. Had these mains been in existence last month, when the Tulsi supply had for several days to be cut off, the public would not have been aware that any change had been made except in so far as the greater purity of the water supplied to the Tulsi districts might have led them to suspect it. But though I look upon these extensions as absolutely essential if the advantages of the increased supply from Tansa are to be appreciated, all experience seems to me to tend to the conclusion that no supply however large will suffice for a population which has unchecked access to it, and that an increase in water will simply mean an increase in waste. Unless, however, some steps be taken to lessen that waste it appears certain that in the near future the Corporation will have to consider, not merely an addition to the means of distribution, but an addition to the sources of supply; in other words, that the second 48" main from Tansa will have to be taken in hand. If, on the contrary, steps are taken to equalise the actual consumption with supply by enforcing payment for all water received through all connections, I am confident that our present supply will be found, not only ample, but more than sufficient for many years to come. I have received lately from the Health Officer a very strong remonstrance against the quantity of water now being received into the city, and Dr. Weir has on occasions too numerous to mention expressed to me his view of the necessity of diminishing it. To reduce the quantity of water given in the city did not appear to me to be possible, and many years must necessarily elapse before the whole city can be sewered so that water used and water wasted can be carried off instead of saturating the sub-soil. But the remedy now proposed of reducing waste by metering all connections might be applied in a comparatively very short space of time.

I concur with both Engineers in thinking that the right basis of assessment is, to use Mr. Marzban's words, "to fix a general water tax on all properties while a maximum quantity of water in proportion (equivalent ?) to the tax should be allowed, free as it were, and to charge extra for the quantity consumed beyond the maximum"—that is to say, meters should be fixed everywhere, a certain percentage rate on the valuation should be charged, as many thousand gallons as, at a price to be determined on, are represented by the rate should be allowed, and everything beyond that should be paid for in addition. These proposals are not however meant to include trade consumption. To apply to all properties a minimum rate of 4 per cent. the present tax on value would, as has been found by experience, operate unfairly in the case of the large class of premises which, bearing a high rateable value, are used for office and business purposes, but consume very little water, and that only for domestic purposes. For this reason such premises are now supplied by meter subject to a minimum payment equal to 2 per cent. on the value, and this seems to me to be the correct figure to decide upon. A minimum which would have the practical effect of establishing a charge on water used for domestic consumption extravagantly in excess of the general charge is not to be defended, and experience has shown that the figure now recommended, *viz.*, 2 per cent., on the valuation, will not have that effect while it maintains the principle that property shall contribute to the water works of the city, and at the same time meets the objection against a meter rate that it will unduly restrict consumption.

The question next arises what price should be charged for the water consumed both as the equivalent of and beyond the minimum rate of 2 per cent. on valuation. I do not think it would be safe to take a lower figure than 4 annas per 1,000 gallon. Mr. Marzban's proposal to allow the equivalent of the water rate at the price of two annas and to charge three annas per 1,000 for anything beyond it, is, I think, inadmissible. The actual cost of the water is three annas. It is proposed to allow water up to the minimum (which Mr. Marzban fixes at 4 and not 2 per cent. at 33 per cent.) below cost price and only to charge cost price and no more for water consumed beyond it. The obvious consequence will be a perpetuation of the present state of things by which a few consumers are made to pay for the water taken by the rest of the city. Under this arrangement a man paying a rent of one rupee a month will at 2 annas 1,000 gallons receive 9·5 gallons a day, a man paying Rs. 10 will get 95·0 gallons, and a man paying Rs. 100 will get 950 gallons a day. This quantity can scarcely be said to contain the elements of waste prevention, and in fact it is obvious that such an arrangement would be futile as a means to that end. Take the case of a bungalow paying a rent of Rs. 250 a month; the daily allowance on this basis would be 2,666 gallons, and, assuming the occupier and servants to number 20, would amount to 133 gallons a head at 33 per cent. below cost price! This would simply mean ruin to the Municipality or the taxation of trade consumption to meet the deficit. No one, of course, wishes to make the charge for water burdensome to the poor, but I cannot regard a proposal which gives to the hypothetical occupant at Re. 1 per month the unrestricted use of public fountains and 2¼ gallons in his own house at a charge of 4¼ annas per annum (or 7-8 of a pie per diem) with as much more water as he wants at ¼ pie per 10 gallons as one which in any way deserves such a stigma. For the years 1893-4 with miscellaneous items, such as rent of meters, &c., the actual revenue collected may be said to have been a little over 12½ lakhs net. I am of opinion, that there is no cause to apprehend any loss of revenue, if these proposals are adopted. I would suggest the inclusion under this scheme of all properties in the city excepting only those using water for trade purposes (including the Port Trust, Gymkhanas and stables) and the meter-rate on water so consumed I would reduce from 12 to 8 annas. In my judgment this should be only a step towards further reduction, but until we know by experience what the result of the working of the scheme will be, I would hardly recommend a reduction of the trade rate below 8 annas. An amendment of the law would be necessary in this, or probably any scheme for metering water connections. I had intended to enter upon this part of the question with some minuteness, but it is probably preferable to await the decision of the Corporation upon the proposed policy itself.

The discussion on the subject was postponed to the next meeting.

CRICKET.

CITY OF BOMBAY C. CLUB VS. PERSIAN CLUB.

THE above fixture was played on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the City Club by 42 runs. The City Eleven first went in and compiled 84 runs. The Kanga brothers put on 44 runs together, M. D. making 24, and R. D. 20 runs, respectively. Moderate as the Persians thought this figure was, they could not withstand the attack of M. D. Kanga and young Billimoria, and 42 runs was the sum total contributed by 11 batsmen, Arjani alone entering into the double figures by making 12 runs. Two of the men were run out, but for this a better show would have been made. The second innings of the City Club showed a great contrast on the first, 9 men putting on only 50 run among themselves. R. D. Kanga (20) being the only one to successfully withstand the attack of Chinoy and Arjani. The Persian Club made a worse show and had lost 9 wickets for 37 runs at call of time, M. D. Kanga taking the first three wickets for 0 with three consecutive balls of his first over, and thus performing the hat trick. J. Wadia played an hour for his 9 runs.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN J. R. B. DAVIDSON, Royal Artillery Ordnance officer, Rawal Pindi, has been granted 90 days privilege leave, with effect from the 21st August.

THE number of active Native Army Reserve men in the Bombay Army, is 2,859 and the number of garrison Reserve men 73. Of trained Native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, Buglers, Rank and File enlisted under the provisions of clause 170 Indian Army Circulars of 1886, available for transfer to linked battalions in mobilisation, there are 11,312.

IT has been ruled that for the purpose of abatement to be made from exchange compensation allowance of an officer serving in India on account of a wound or good service pension paid to him in sterling in England, adjustment should be made in the same manner as if the officer had made a family remittance at the official rate of exchange, equal to the sterling amount of the pension.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline"—From all chemists and Druggists in Auber.

DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES VS. LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention having been drawn to the article in your contemporary of 26th July, 1894, a few brief remarks seem called for on behalf of our humble Indian Death Benefit Societies, on the principle of *audi alteram partem*, and with this view I shall feel grateful for a corner in your valuable paper. It is satisfactory to find that while condemning the general principles of death funds, the writer quotes the case of the Ratnagiri Fund as a sample of one of the better worked of these societies. At the outset, I must remark that I do not hold a brief for the Ratnagiri or any other similar society, and beyond being a member in two of them, I have no connection with them. For that matter, I am insured in two life offices also—so I may be said to belong to both sides, and am a sort of *amicus curiæ*. As for our Indian death societies, as far as I can understand them, their *raison d'etre* is merely benevolence and mutual help, and with this view the members agree among themselves to pay in a rupee or more each on the death of one of their number, to make up a lump sum, for the benefit of his estate up to a certain fixed maximum, and in order to keep the deaths down, the total membership is limited to a certain figure which is generally higher than its equivalent rupee benefit, so that for every rupee that goes out on deaths its equivalent or more is got from the survivors, so the fund keeps augmenting rather than draining, and is added to by new joiners' interest, defaults, &c. As the ordinary death-rate is about from 15 to 20 per annum per thousand at the outside, no one feels the small death calls entailed, and they bear favourable comparison with the rates of premium charged in proprietary life offices for the same benefit. For a working fund and to provide a reserve an entrance fee is charged, which may be said to be the equivalent of the share capital of the ordinary life offices. They do not profess to compete with life offices, nor are they got up for the benefit of shareholders or promoters. It is for this reason, they are taking hold, and making such strides. They exist for their members only, and are mostly confined within their own communities. Taking the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Fund, the Parsee, the Goanese, the Ratnagiri, the Indian Provident League, the East Indian Fund, Atkins' Fund, Lidbetter's "Mutual" and others, this means about 25,000 people lost to the regular life offices, and if we take into account Widow Pension Funds, and the Railway Provident, and other similar institutions which do away with the necessity for life insurance, this means about half-a-lakh of people lost to the proprietary life offices. As death societies flourish, the proprietary life offices are bound to lose, hence the slashing article in which one can trace the inspiration of the professional insurance office manager the rates in proprietary life offices are too high, altogether, and require reducing. Not only this, but the extra rates charged for native lives in their own country and climate are positively unjust. Being born and acclimatized here Natives stand better chances than Europeans. This can be seen by the lists of Native pensioners of Government. Again, the class of Natives who insure, don't belong to the masses who live in filthy huts and surroundings. One or two offices have lately come round to this view and charge Native and European lives alike. If it were not for these high rates where would the proprietary offices get their palatial buildings, their large establishments, and their thousand and two thousand rupee managers. No wonder they can give their shareholders 10 to 15 per cent. dividends. The proper rate per annum for a thousand rupee whole life policy for a man joining at age 30 is Rs. 20, while the proprietary life offices charge about Rs. 30 and more even. Let us compare the two varieties of offices. In a proprietary life office, a man aged 30 could pay about Rs. 30 a year for thirty years or Rs. 900 in all to secure Rs. 1,000 to his heir, and if he lived to the proverbial "three score and ten," he would have paid up Rs. 1,200, so his investment would be a dead loss. While if he joined a decent worked death society, counting at the outside twenty deaths a year among a thousand members with a death call of one rupee, he would have paid up 600 if he lived to 60, and 800 if he lived to 70. Which is the best investment? In a fund which does not admit members over 45 there is all the greater chance of the death for thousand being considerably less than twenty a year, so the yearly payments will be considerably less than Rs. 20, say from 10 to 15 only—or about a rupee a month at the outside for a benefit of Rs. 1,000. This of course applies to societies with fully 1,000 members. When the members are less, the deaths are less and the calls less in proportion.

In my own case I am paying Rs. 40 in a life office for a thirty year policy of Rs. 1,000 and have been paying now for twenty years, and have thus paid up Rs.800, up to now, and in all probability will pay up Rs. 1,200 in thirty years—so it will perhaps be worth my while to hedge, and take my "surrender value." In another office I have been paying Rs. 180 a year for a whole life policy of Rs.5,500 and have paid up in fifteen years Rs. 2,700 more than half of the sum assured, and in all probability will fully pay it all up. I have thus up to now paid up Rs. 3,500 in two life offices in twenty years to secure Rs. 6,500 to my heirs. In six death societies, counting 20 deaths a year at the very outside, I would have paid up only Rs. 2,400 in twenty years for the same benefit. Looking at the two forms of investment, there is no question of the relative cheapness of mutual death societies over proprietary life offices. If people did not see their gain, they would not join such societies. The better working of these societies have many safeguards. Among others a fixed limit of membership in order to keep the deaths within a certain maximum—a limit of benefit was to pay out less money than comes in. A rising entrance fee according to age. A rising entrance fee for later joiners. A stiffish medical examination. Non-admissibility after age forty-five. A fairly heavy entrance fee to form a stable reserve. Non-admission of native females on account of risks of early parturition and badly attended confinements. No benefits in the case of deaths within six months of admission and various other safeguards. It is said "the principle of true life assurance is an absolute guarantee that what it undertakes to do in exchange for a certain fixed premium will be faithfully and certainly done." This is bosh, *vide* the case of the Albert Office which went to a smash, and others which have had to amalgamate to save them from smashing. As far as human foresight and probity go, there is as much safety in a popular death fund, as in the grandest life office—more so, perhaps, because the former is worked on the spot under every member's eye, while in the proprietary life offices, policy holders practically have no control and see nothing of the working. They merely stand in the light of customers of a ship. Some offices allow them votes, it is true, but this is not of much value. We are told "Scientific life assurance is calculated upon principles which render each individual assurance independent of every other, and independent of the accession of new members." This high sounding language really means, that your periodical premiums are funded, a moiety of which will be returned to your estate on your death, and the other moiety goes to the proprietors of the office. As for being independent of new accessions I should like to know how long a proprietary office would run if new members did not come in. The less said about this the better. In fact so keen is the competition, that the most active canvassing goes on, and high commissions are paid for bringing in members or "influencing business" as it is styled, and in some cases permanently paid canvassers are maintained. Cases have been known of men rejected in one office being accepted in another. Men rejected by one doctor are sometimes accepted on the certificate of another. Doubtful lives are accepted at slightly advanced rates or ages on the chance of nature bringing them round, or their outgrowing their probable maladies. Suicides are glossed over. Premiums are allowed to stand over at interest. Loans are given, &c. The risks are so great that offices have been known to reassure their "lives" in other offices, to hedge and protect themselves from loss. This is the scientific assurance that is supposed to stand on its own legs. Of course there are offices and offices, and there are no doubt offices of undoubtedly high standing and reputation in India, which are able to stand on their own legs, without extraneous and adventitious bolstering, but few can afford to be independent of new accessions. If new lives did not come in, it stands to reason that as death claims drained the office, the dividends would fall away and the office would have to liquidate, or sell off its "lives" to another office. As regards longlived members in death societies paying up more in the end than if they had joined a regular life office, I have shown above that this reasoning is fallacious. How many of our readers have found, that they and their friends have during life paid up fully and perhaps more than the sums represented on their life policies, and have lost their interest. As for the "profit scale" policies, the profits really mean the interest on the higher rates charged you. I have a thirty years' profit scale policy of Rs. 1,000 in a life office and have been paying Rs. 40 a year now for twenty years. During this time I have received a profit of Rs. 194, which represents about Rs. 9 a year profit or about 12 annas a month. Hardly worth while to pay extra for this. When I asked to draw this Rs. 194 in cash, I was told it meant a "deferred" bonus, and if I wished to draw it now, I must take its surrender value, *i.e.*, about 40 per cent. of it! In the case of death societies and life offices, you will find that people will more readily join the former on the chance of having to pay for more or less deaths rather than pay regularly and periodically to the latter. As far as I can read the signs of the times I feel certain that sooner or later these death societies will swamp the proprietary life offices, as people will not go on for ever taking out policies for the benefit of shareholders. I am not aware of the principles and working of the "Cheap Jack" offices said to have failed in England and America, and whether they were death societies or life offices, but it is just possible there was something inherently wrong in them, or they were bogus offices got up by swindlers, or proprietary offices got up to run for a short while for the benefit of their promoters only, or they were real offices which failed either owing to competition or for want of fresh members. As for our Indian death societies it would be a slur on the intelligence of our people to suppose they would invest their monies in undertakings, the principles of which they did not understand, or in which they did not see their gain.—Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE RATNAGIRI FUND.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

ON Thursday, the first tie in the semi-final of the above Tournament was played off at Calcutta, the competing teams being The Rifle Brigade and the 21st Battalion Southern Division Royal Artillery from Allahabad. The ground was in excellent condition, and the weather lovely for football. Long before the match commenced immense crowds were seen wending their way to the Naval Volunteers' ground—where the match was played—and by the time the game started, fully 10,000 people were on the ground. Football has taken deep root in Calcutta, and a visitor here is struck with the number of goalposts he sees in the Maidan. A close match was expected between the Rifles and Gunners, and our expectations were fully realized by seeing an excellent match. The game was any one's until the last quarter hour. The Gunners won the toss and selected the sun at their backs; this was a decided advantage. Precisely at 4-45 p.m. the Rifles kicked off, and for about five minutes the leather was all over the field. Presently the Gunners put in a good shot, which failed to come off owing to the alertness of the Rifles' keeper. Immediately after this the Rifles broke away and their right wing put in two beauties. These were well cleared by the Gunners' custodian. Shortly after this attempt the Gunners got on the ball, and had a fairly easy chance of scoring had they been a little smarter in taking advantage of their position; but being too slow they lost what seemed a good chance. The Rifles now had a turn, and by excellent play Hudson got a splendid run, and should have scored easily, but owing to some misunderstanding he shot too soon, and the ball went wide. From the kick off the Gunners began well, and by neat passing got close to the Rifles' goal, a corner kick being the result of a good shot sent in by their right wing. This corner kick—the only one in the match—though well placed failed to come off, Tresham and Shehan, R. B, being responsible for putting it out of harm's way. Shortly after this half time was called, neither side having scored. This left the game in a very interesting and even position.

On resuming, the Gunners got to business very quickly, and ran up well with a rush and had a fair chance of scoring; Tresham, R.B. again saving his side in grand style. The Rifles now began to warm up and got some good runs and put in some capital shots which the Gunners' keeper saved splendidly. The Rifles about this time were rather unlucky, several of their shots going very close—one striking the bar—to the Gunners' goal. For some time give and take play was the order, and it was not till about 12 minutes from starting that the Rifles scored their first point. Sawyer R.B., did duty on this occasion, putting in a rather easy shot. From now till the end of the game the Rifles set to work seriously and several excellent shots at the Gunners' citadel, which were capitally cleared by their (the Gunners') keeper. After about 20 minutes' play the Rifles once more got on the ball, and by real good play Willard, R. B., got in a clinker which beat the Gunners' keeper completely. From the kick off the Gunners played up well, and should have scored from a lovely shot from their left wing, which, striking the Rifles' bar, rebounded into play about three yards from the goal line. This should have been rushed through by the Gunners, but Tresham and Shehan, R. B., were too quick for them. The Gunners had got another good shot for a goal, but it did not come off, luck being against them. At call of time the Rifles won by two goals to *nil*. The game all though was a good one, the Gunners deserving great credit for the plucky stand they made against the Rifles, who have a capital team. For the Rifles Tresham and Shehan played splendidly. The Rifle Brigade were "at home" for the evening. Referee: Mr Wilder, Dalhousie, F. C. Linesmen: Mr. Brown, Mr. Bushby.

THE LUCKNOW DEFAMATION CASE.

THE somewhat sensational case, Mr. Ross Scott *vs* the *Advocate* newspaper, commenced on Saturday, in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, at Lucknow, the counsel for the prosecution being Mr. Lincoln, barrister-at-law, and for the defence Mr., Boyle barrister, Mr. Bishen Narain Dar and Hamid Ali, barristers, and Parthi Nath.

On the opening of the case Mr. Boyle contended that there was a virtual compromise, as the plaintiff proposed certain terms and these had been acceded to by the defendant: namely, that having published the article which appeared in the *Express*, he would also publish the apology of the *Express*, and that the apology had been published.

Mr. Lincoln contended that the plaintiff required an apology from Mr. Varma, and that publishing the apology of the *Express* did not comply with that. The plaintiff maintained that, so far from apologising, defendant upheld the accuracy of the account in the *Express*.

Mr. Boyle replied that the defendant admitted inaccuracy, but asserted the substantial truth of the article, but published the *Express's* apology as he had published the article: that he had done all he had been asked to do, and that plaintiff could not now in justice proceed with the prosecution.

The Court ruled that there was no compromise.

Mr. Lincoln then filed the declaration of the defendants under the Newspaper Act, with his letter admitting the article to be correct, and asked the Court to call upon the defence to proceed and prove their case.

Mr. Boyle asked Mr. Lincoln to say if he had closed his case.

Mr. Lincoln referred to the Court to say if he should call evidence.

Mr. Boyle remarked that the Judge was not a legal adviser, and asked if the prosecutor had closed his case. Mr. Boyle urged that under section 101 of the Evidence Act the onus was on the complainant.

The Court held that Mr. Lincoln must produce his evidence and continue the case.

Mr. Ross Scott stated in general terms that he tried the case under reference, and that the witness being rather stupid he turned him round to confront the accused, but in no sense struck him. He admitted cordial relations with Mr. Varma and his connection with Mr. Hume. He had attended the English Courts, but never saw witnesses molested by the presiding Judge. He admitted using somewhat plain terms to people in in court occasionally, but never designedly. The case was adjourned to the 6th instant. The prosecution will probably close their case on Monday or Tuesday, but the defence has many witnesses to produce, which may prolong the affair.

THE Gohna Lake rose 25·16 feet last week, leaving a balance of 82 feet to the top of the dam. The percolation was heavier, but in the same place at the tail of the dam, which shows no sign of yielding. The rainfall of the week was four inches.

IT is supposed to be a continual difficulty to our Continental neighbours to understand how the British army manages to get along without duelling. Evidently, however, there is an impression that our officers find means of getting round the prohibition in serious cases, as an account of a duel that "lately took place" in India between Lieutenant Shepherd and Captain Phillips, which a correspondent has encountered in the original German, indicates. As the particulars of this deadly meeting have been kept very secret out here, we quote the account in full. "A poisonous snake was let loose in a totally dark room. An hour later Captain Phillips and his opponent entered the room by separate doors. Neither officer could see the snake in the darkness. Each step might bring either nearer to death. Even standing still might be fatal. For ten long minutes the opponents waited in dreadful anxiety. Suddenly there was a loud cry. Lieutenant Shepherd had been bitten by the snake! At the same moment Captain Phillips hurried to the exit, which he, by this time on the verge of madness, at length found. Immediately officers and soldiers hurried into the room. The snake was killed, and attempts were made to save the life of Lieutenant Shepherd who lay in great agony—but in vain—he died after long hours of indescribable suffering. Captain Phillips is to be tried by court-martial. His hair has turned perfectly white from the horrors of his experience." It should be added that this remarkable story does not occur in any globe-trotter's diary, or even in a work of fiction, but in the sober columns of the *Bonner Volkszeitung* of July 7th. If any one has heard of the result of the court-martial upon Captain Phillips, may we ask that he will kindly communicate it.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 4.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Logan has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

Mr F D'O Bullock has been permitted to resign H M's I C S.

PORT BLAIR.

Mr H H D'Oyly Assist Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Bihar Opium Agency, is provisionally appointed 8th Assist Supt, Port Blair.

POLICE.

The services of Lieut F A Thatcher, I S C, an Assist Comdt in the Burma Military Police, on leave, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut H N Roome, I C S, 7th Bombay

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mrs. Sarah Grand has had a narrow escape, though she is probably not aware of the fact. An Australian paper to hand brings a statement that a meeting of the authorities had been held at Melbourne to decide whether a number of modern books were not of such a nature as to justify their exclusion from the colony. Foremost among this "questionable literature," as the newspaper calls it, was "The Heavenly Twins." After discussion, it was decided that the immaculate morals of Melbourne would probably be proof against the marriages of Evadne, and the romance of the Tenor and the Boy. The incident, however, is calculated to make people in England wonder if Australia has just awakened from a Rip van Winkle sleep.

There are two pages of introduction by Lord Roberts to the book on "Addiscombe: its Heroes and Men of Note," which Colonel Vibart has written. His lordship speaks of the East India Company's famous college with the fondness which might be expected of an "old boy." He entered Addiscombe on Feb. 1, 1850, and took his commission at the end of the following year. He mentions Lawrence, Eldred Pottinger, Robert Napier, and Arthur Cotton, as some of the men Addiscombe turned out to serve India. Colonel Vibart intimately describes the life the cadets led. The book, which Messrs. Archibald Constable will publish, has many illustrations.

In "Le Peril Anarchiste," M. Felix Dubois, who, by the bye, is at present in London, gives the history of Anarchism, through the medium of its literature. There is to be an English translation of the work under the title "The Anarchist Peril," and Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish it in a few days. Prince Michael Bakounine, whom M. Dubois describes as the "founder of the Anarchist party," is dealt with at length. He was a young Russian aristocrat, was educted at the school for cadets in St. Petersburg, and became an officer in the army. But he gave up his commission when he was twenty-one, and took to pondering the writings of Hegel and Schopenhauer. Herzen, Pjeliennski, the brothers Aksakoff and Katkoff were then among his friends.

An English translation of Count Goblet d'Alviella's "Migration of Symbols" is shortly to be published by Messrs. Archibald Constable. In Belgium and France this book, by one of the highest authorities on the subject, has had a notable success. Sir George Birdwood, who is probably the English authority on symbolism, has written an exhaustive introduction for the translation. Nearly two hundred illustrations, some of them very quaint, will be given. Count d'Alviella, who is a member of the Belgian Senate, is expected to visit England in August.

A work entitled the "History of the Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival, 1824-1894," is to be published by Messrs. Jarrold. It is by Mr. Robin H. Legge, who has had the active assistance of Mr. W. E. Hansell. There is to be an edition de luxe at four guineas, on large paper, limited to a hundred copies. A quarto edition, on superfine paper, with a lesser number of illustrations, will cost two guineas. It is expected that the work will be ready shortly.

In the book gossip letter issued with Messrs. Hatchard's monthly circular, there is a reference to the three-volume novel question, which is interesting as coming from the booksellers. Certainly the "three-volumer" does not find much encouragement in this:—If the subject of the three-volume novel continues to weary us as it has done for days, in a vaunting manner quite out of proportion to its importance, it will soon have committed suicide in a more unconscious manner than ever was detailed between the covers of a most thrilling trio of volumes. When Mr. Half Cane, at the outset of the discussion, urged the continuance of the three-volume novel by saying that 100 out of 150 of the writers of three-volume novels are ladies, and therein lies half the pathos of the business, he gave away his case, and I, for one, could read no further. The three-volume novel will expire simply of senile decay, and no one of the people who is shrieking and whining now at its death-bed will be any the worse.

Mr. William Morris's new romance, "The Wood beyond the World," printed in black and red in Chaucer type, with woodcut designed by Sir E. Burne Jones, and new borders and ornaments, will be published at the Kelmscott Press—the author's own workshop—in about six weeks. Only three hundred and fifty copies are to be printed; eight on vellum. The price is to be two guineas. Another work of Mr. Morris's, now in the printer's hands, and to be published shortly at the same place, is his translation of "The story of the Emperor Constans, and a Tale of Over Sea." In this work Mr. Morris is in his element—or rather one of his many elements for like "Amis and Amile," and "the "Story of King Florus," both of which have lately been translated by him, "The Story of the Emperor Constans" is thirteenth century French. The three little volumes form an exquisitely beautiful series. The Florus and Amis are out of print, and, of course, the collectors are on their track, and the prices have been going up. Florus, for instance, is now worth at least seventeen shillings, though when published a few months ago its price was only seven shillings and sixpence.

But among the choice products of the Kelmscott Press, few, we venture to think, will rank higher than the forthcoming edition of Mr. Swinburne's "Atalanta." It will be out in two, or at the latest three, weeks. The Kelmscott Atalanta, the proof sheets of which we have had the opportunity of seeing, is a superb specimen of the fine art of printing. It is a quarto volume in black and red, Troy type. The price is to be two guineas. At a somewhat later date will appear the first volume of the golden type edition of Shelley's poems. There will be three volumes in all, and the first is nearly in type. Each volume will be delivered, as it is ready, at twenty-five shillings, but only to subscribers for the set. The two guinea quarto edition of Beowulf, Englished by Mr. Morris and Mr. A. J. Wyatt, will appear in about two months. It is set up in a style similar to that of the "Atalanta."

It is possible that some judges may consider the Chaucer folio, now in process of printing, to be the masterpiece of the Kelmscott Press. The probable cost of this edition is twenty pounds. With its sixty designs by Sir E. Burne Jones, some of which we have seen, the Kelmscott Chaucer will be a magnificent piece of work. About twenty separate works have been issued from the Press since Mr. Morris founded it three years ago, and fifteen more are either in the printers' hands or in preparation. From the mere enumeration of work turned out in the Upper Mall, Hammersmith, one might imagine that the Kelmscott Press was a regular "works" of the modern kind, with steam engines and all the other noisy expensive apparatus. But in the now famous Press—the books of which are admired by all who have any conception of printing as a branch of fine art—the printing is done by hand. All this beautiful work is turned out with the simplest possible equipment and in the silence in which fifteenth century craftsmen set up their "copy." The revival of the fine art of printing is the purpose with which the Kelmscott Press has been founded. As everybody knows, William Morris—poet, social reformer, romance writer, translator, and what not—is his own master printer. Borders, ornaments, initial letters, are wholly designed by him. He has formed his three styles of type upon fifteenth century models. The paper which he uses is stronger and finer than any produced in the fifteenth century; with ordinary care it should be as clear and sound five hundred years hence as it is to-day. All who love books owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Morris.

The expression "Applied Christianity" is good; it is at least as original as the thing itself is supposed to be rare. But what is still more original is the founding of a professorial Chair in Iowa, U.S., for the teaching of "applied Christianity." The founder is a rich enthusiast, who has "sat" admiringly 'under' the Rev. Dr. Heron, D.D., of Iowa, an orator before whom the Talmages of the day will have to retire. Dr. Heron of Iowa appears to be the latest of a species of prophets quite peculiar to America. Their characteristic is their combination of mysticism with a practical shrewdness and business capacity worthy of the land wherein they have been "raised." It may be said without irreverence that any one of them has or has had, as much cuteness in him as would qualify him if he were put to it to make a millionaire fortune in Wall-street, Dr. Heron, D.D., is still under forty. What manner of man he is, and what his mission, are set forth in a book, "The Christian Society," which Messrs. James Clarke and Co. will soon publish. A lecture which Dr. Heron delivered in 1891, on "The Message of Jesus," brought him at once the offer of the pastorate of six churches. Already a sect, or school of disciples, has arisen round Dr. Heron; and a hundred young men have "consecrated" themselves to the cause of "Applied Christianity." They hold that in America generally, and Chicago particularly, there is more scope for the exercise of applied Christianity than elsewhere in the world. Dr. Heron's book will shortly appear in a French translation.

General Sir Charles Wilson is the editor of the Handbook for Asiatic Turkey in the foregoing series. In some respects this handbook is the most attractive of them all. The country which it describes, though visited only by a very small proportion of the great mass of summer tourists, is one of the most interesting and beautiful in the world. To the archæologist it offers a vast field of unexplored wealth. Sir Charles Wilson, who for several years filled the office of Consul-General in Asia Minor, knows more about the natural features, politics, ethnology, topography, and general history of the country than any Englishman.

Mr. Charles T. Gatty has written a little work which visitors to Bayreuth will find useful. Wagner's musical drama, Parsifal, will be performed there at various intervals during the next four weeks or so; and Mr. Gatty has translated it for the benefit of English readers.

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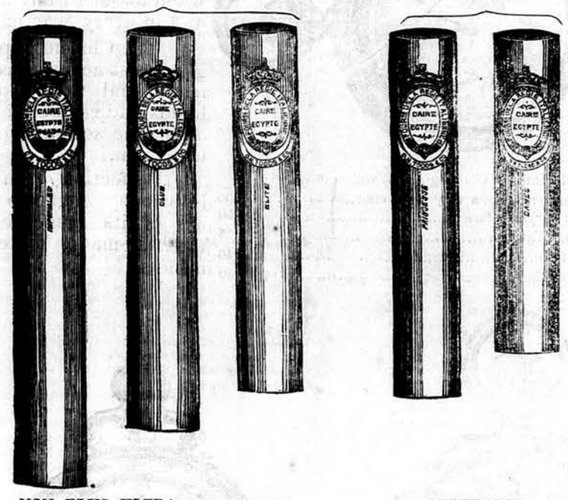

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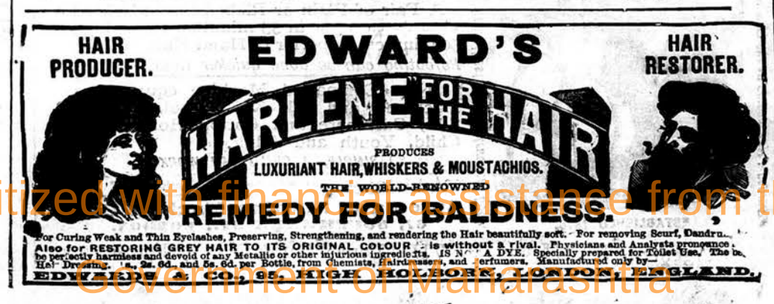

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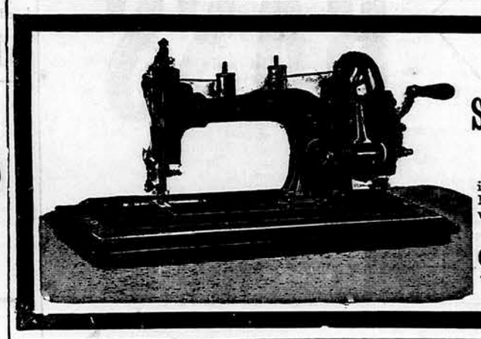

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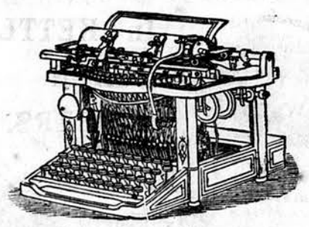

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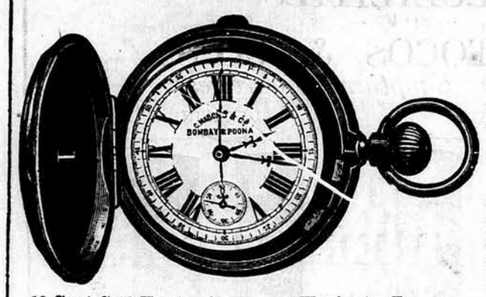

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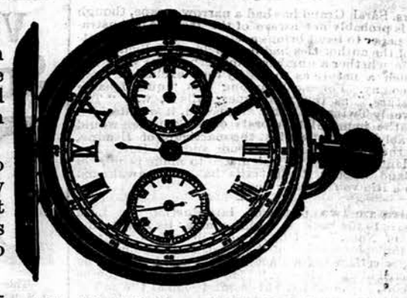

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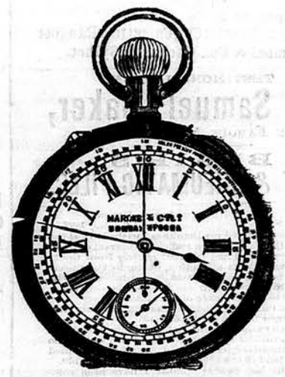

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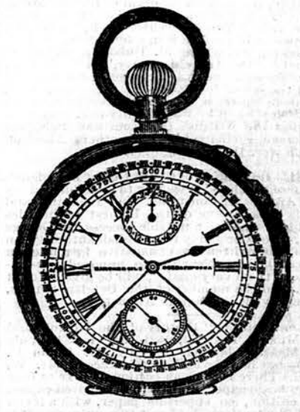

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